McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Easter Sunday—The Stone at the Sepulcher.

On Friday, eighteen hundred years ago, a little band of Christians gathered beneath the shadow of the dark and bloody cross on far-away Calvary, while hosts of other people, professing to be neither good nor Christians, looked back at it with an awful doubt. Was it, indeed, this which could aid them through their everyday worries, and through that strait of death which must come to them all at last? On Easter Sunday all Christians rejoiced in the risen Lord, and even such of us as did not acknowledge Him in word, thought of His triumphs over death with unwonton tenderness; simply because there is not one of us who has not laid down a mother, a child or a near and dear friend in that solid lime stone soil of one of our cemetaries, and our hope for ever finding them again rests in that old story of the lowly Nazarene. All day Saturday He laid burried out of sight, as our dead do now. The tumult which He had kindled throughout the Roman province had been sharply checked. Nothing more was to be hoped or feared from the son of the carpenter. He was not the Messiah who was to break Cæsar's yoke: He was not the great prophet Elijah returned to lead the people out of sin—because He was dead. It was true that the earth was shaken when He died; that the sun veiled its face: but He did die. Nothing remained but to wrap the body in a few spices to weep over, and there was the end. We can imagine how on this stunned, breathless day, even His enemies missed in the crowded streets the tall figure in its seamless robe, the visage more marred than any other man's, in which even their dull sense told them a God like man went by.

There was His mother, too; John, whom He had loved; the blind and deaf whom He had cured; Lazarus, himself brought back from death, wandering through the rocky hills and their dreary gray olive groves, or in the narrow streets of the great Oriental city, finding them all vacant. There is no evidence that any of them believed that He would rise again. Joseph, a rich, well-meaning friend of Jesus, begged His body, paid it all honor, but rolled a heavy stone to the door of the sepulcher.

Now nobody can read this story without perceiving how closely alike the condition of the world is just now to this intermediate day. Very few of us doubt that Christ was here alive: very many of us doubt that He is here alive now. Thinking men tell you that if the truth, the stern integrity, the broad brotherhood of humanity which Jesus of Nazareth preached, could work like leaven in this world of to-day, it would purify and elevate. But they do not find the Great Teacher. He is not in the streets among the "dangerous classes." He is not in the prison on the hill, nor among the frequenters of the whisky dens of Bishop street. You do not find Him at Indian massacres on the plains; in cheating the unfortunate red men; in political jobbery, or government corruption. Many of the so called Christians of Bellefonte know Him not: many of its so-called Christian lawyers possess none of the attributes of His loving heart. The poor man often looks to them for that sympathy and assistance which they could give with little or no sacrifice, and is answered in the cold, heartless speech of a man of the world. He looks into the fashionable churches where these men worship, and he is certain the lowly Saviour is not there. Is He dead, then? Many think so; and others think that the day of His teaching is over, and they put Kant or Emerson or Darwin in His place as the world's helpers. But the great mass of honest believers and of all clear-minded thinkers know that He is alive, that the only advances made by the world in civilization have been made by adherence to His teaching, and the only retrocessions have been from denial or corruption of Christianity. Even in heathen countries we find how their progress toward civilization has been caused by those religious doctrines which they held synonymous with Christianity—as in many in the creeds of Confucius and Buddha. In our own political history even the skeptic must acknowledge how quickly prosperity has followed every right word and right action—as, for instance, within a few weeks after years of wholesale corruption, the result of finishing up the details of a long and bloody war, the heart of the people responded instantly to the first movement toward plain integrity of action on the part of an honest man, and declared it to be the highest statesmanship.

It is the cheer and strength of the world that Christ is alive. It is its shame that His friends, well-meaning and often rich as Joseph, roll heavy stones to the door of His sepulcher and keep Him out of sight. Money spent to gratify their aesthetic tastes on carved stones and stained glass, while His poor are made to suffer, and by their action brought to the verge of starvation and want in soul and body, is a stone.

Blind bigotry, the bitterness of sectarianism, the Pharisaic pride which bars its ten-foot fold on the lean sheep within and sends the myriads without straight to hell—are they not all stones? So dead the Christ lies within that there is but feeble hope that He will rise again. There are none of us, in short, who, in His name, speak a false word or live a sham life who do not help to bar His sepulcher. He will rise as surely as to-morrow's sun. But it will not be we who shall have rolled away the stone.

THE Philadelphia *Times* which has acquired an unenviable reputation as a sensation sheet, and for circulating canards, announced that Hon. Russell Errett, of Pittsburgh, had written a letter to Congressman Garfield, of Ohio, declaring that Samuel J. Randall would more likely represent President Hayes' southern policy as Speaker of Congress than Mr. Garfield would, to which Mr. Errett replies in the *Com. Gazette*:

Permit me to give, through your columns, an emphatic contradiction to the statement telegraphed to you from Washington, and published in yesterday's paper, that I intended to cast my vote for Randall as Speaker of the House. No such statement was made by me in the only letter that ever passed between Mr. Garfield and myself, and nothing in that letter, either directly or by implication, can possibly be tortured into such a meaning. If Mr. Garfield is the authority for the statement furnished your correspondent, which I cannot believe, he has authorized a statement for which there is not the slightest possible foundation. I have never, for one moment, entertained the purpose of voting for Randall; and while I know of no Democratic member of the House for whom I could vote under any probable circumstances, there is not one of them for whom I would not rather vote than for him. Very resp.,

RUSSELL ERRETT.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.

THE President has selected the following named gentlemen to compose the Louisiana Commission, which is composed of four Republicans and one Democrat, as follows: Judge Charles B. Lawrence, Republican, of Illinois; Ex-Governor J. C. Brown, Democrat, of Tennessee; Ex-Governor Joseph R. Hawley, Republican, of Connecticut; General John M. Harlan, Republican, of Kentucky; Wayne McVeagh, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

JUDGE KETCHUM, of the United States District Court, Pittsburgh, decided that national banks can charge but six per cent. interest, and that parties paying a higher rate of interest may recover back in an action twice the sum paid, provided the action is commenced within two years from the time of the usurious transactions.

HON. JOHN A. LEMON, State Senator from Blair county, is looming up every day as the coming man for Auditor-General. Mr. Lemon has proved to be the most popular man in Blair county, and an able Senator.

A Yankee editor wishes no bodily harm to his subscribers, but he hopes that some of them in arrears will be seized with a remittent fever.

Wendell Phillips.

We have heard a great deal about the speech of Wendell Phillips, in which he denounces Secretary Devens as a slave catcher. Thinking it might be of interest to our readers to read the opinion of this strange, independent man, we give this interview of a New York *Herald* reporter, which will give our readers a pretty good idea of the views expressed in the much talked of speech. We would say, however, that there is very little comfort to be drawn from it by our Democratic friends, for Mr. Phillips hates and despises a Democrat as bad as he does a slave-catcher, and believes in the success of the Republican party until something better can take its place, which, under no circumstances, could be the Democratic party:

The Interview with the Silver-Tongued Orator—What He Says.

BOSTON, April 2, 1877.

It is rarely any of the utterances of Wendell Phillips have attracted more attention than his remarkable speech delivered in Philadelphia a few evenings since, a full report of which was published in the *Herald* the subsequent morning. His denunciation of General Devens, now of President Hayes' Cabinet, probably caused more criticism than even his wholesale attack upon the President himself. Thinking that the distinguished orator might have been somewhat stirred up by the journalistic batteries which have been leveled at him during the last few days, your correspondent called upon him this afternoon, at his residence, No. 50 Essex street. He found Mr. Phillips had just returned from a lecturing tour, and, in spite of the harsh things that had been said about him, he seemed as calm and serene as a summer morning. After a few commonplace observations I asked if he did not intend to reply to the numerous criticisms which had been made on his Philadelphia address.

INDIFFERENT TO HIS DEFAMERS.

MR. PHILLIPS—Of course not. I never notice such criticisms. Besides, those who make them have either not read my speech or are not fit to read newspapers. I have anticipated and covered every point they refer to touching Mr. Devens. Any one who can count five will see it if he reads the speech attentively.

CORRESPONDENT—But, sir, they say Mr. Devnes bought back Sims, furnished all the money and redeemed him; is that true?

GENERAL DEVENS AGAIN ATTACKED.

MR. PHILLIPS—No, he did not. Sims was sent back in 1851. About ten years afterward Devins woke up and offered to redeem him. In the previous efforts for Sims' release Devens took no part. For many years the slaveholder refused to sell; he had Sims cruelly whipped, and when he thought he had punished the negro enough for running away sent him to Mississippi. For many years we heard nothing of him and supposed him to be dead. Eleven years afterward the war freed him and he came to Massachusetts. This statement shows how absurd is the idea that Devens' offer to buy Sims was full atonement. All Devens' money did not and could not release Sims from the wretched fate to which the slavehound had sent the negro. This idea, that a few hundred dollars are full compensation for mortal sin and grave wrong done your fellow man, is heartless and cruel, as well as absurd. The wrong once done the victim is beyond your reach. It is as if you gave a man a mortal wound and then offered the physician thousands to cure him. For all the wretchedness and wrong Sims suffered during those eleven years Devens is largely responsible. Astor had a crazy son who knocked out an attendant's eye with the iron tip of his cane. The man writhed in agony. Young Astor said, "What do you cry for? My father will pay for it." The editors who claim that Devens' thousand dollars were a full atonement are as crazy as young Astor. But if Devens had bought Sims and been in any way able to fully compensate the negro that would not cover the whole extent of the evil he had done. What atonement would that have been to the Boston streets he had disgraced, to the humane hearts he had tortured? Would that have neutralized the evil of his infamous example? The acts of public men educate the people. The wicked servility of those days has done more than anything else to

DULL THE AMERICAN CONSCIENCE

and make us the corrupt politicians we are today. Scratch a sapling and the oak will show it for centuries.

CORRESPONDENT—But, sir, they say Mr. Devens repented. Is his repentance nothing?

DEVENS NEVER REPENTED.

MR. PHILLIPS—Mr. Devens has never, to my knowledge, uttered, either publicly or in private, the word "repent." His offering money to buy Sims does not show repentance. I never knew a slave case where the most heartless of the hunters did not, immediately after, offer to aid in redeeming their victim. That family which was most active in sending Burns to chains all contributed to buy him back. But every one of them gloried meanwhile in the part they had taken in Burns' surrender. Instead of repenting they boasted for years after of what they had done. If Devens does repent, I claim that his repentance shall be as public as his sin; otherwise the effect of a bad example runs on unchecked. I do not think much of the conscience which sins in State street, in the daylight, at the head of 1,000 soldiers, amid plaudits, and then repents in a skulking private letter to MR. A B C. But neither in private letter nor in any public act does there exist the slightest evidence that Devens has ever repented.

CORRESPONDENT—Men say, sir, that Mr. Devens was a United States officer, and bound to hunt slaves if applied to?

MR. PHILLIPS—He was United States Marshal. But no man is obliged or authorized to hold on to an office if his conscience forbids the act his office calls him to do. Every sane man agrees to this. As Devens held on to his office I have a right to infer that his conscience justified him in the act he was called to do. This is all I have charged on him, and I have estimated the lowness of his moral nature by the fact that he was unable to see the infamy of slave catching. Why did not he resign? How his letter of resignation would have rung through the land, rousing its conscience and lifting its young men to a higher moral level! Granville Sharpe resigned his place in the English War Office rather than sign, as a mere clerk, the order sending troops to America in our Revolution. Is it too much to expect that a Massachusetts lawyer shall have as keen a sense of honor as an English gentleman? Charles Sumner was a United States Commissioner, authorized and bound to execute the Fugitive Slave act. When one asked him if he, as a Commissioner, would order the return of the fugitive slaves, he answered, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing? I was a man before I was a commissioner." When the Boston police was ordered out to help the surrender of Burns, Mr. Joseph K. Hayes, captain in that force, resigned his place rather than aid in that wickedness. Could not four years at Harvard College and ten years at the Bar teach Devens as much morals, waken in him as keen a sense of honor as service in the police had given Hayes? No, Devens deliberately choose to go on and earn his salary at the risk of earning also

THE DISGUST OF ALL HONORABLE MEN.

He has had the blood money, ate it or laid it up. He must not whine if the disgust of mankind clings to him, like Nessas' shirt in the classic fable, and torments him forever.

CORRESPONDENT—But, sir other men beside Devens supported the Fugitive Slave Law.

MR. PHILLIPS—True. But it is a very different thing to justify intellectually, a law which will torture men a thousand miles off, from what it is to torture men with your own hands. The mind may be blinded and confused. The appeal of your single fellowman wakens the heart, which, as Madison said, is "the best logician." Sterne's picture of the single prisoner is more effective than whole folios on penal laws. Dr. Johnson said, "the man who could hear of the sinking of the whole Chinese Empire into the sea without emotion might possibly faint at seeing the surgeon cut off his neighbor's little finger." I heard Benjamin R. Curtis, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, uphold the Fugitive Slave act in Faneuil Hall in an elaborate speech. Ten days afterward the hunters were in search of a negro who worked for Judge Curtis. The Judge gave the man money and helped his flight to Canada. Curtis could not resist the mute appeal of that single black face. Devens could. Curtis' inability showed he was a man, in spite of his wicked argument in Faneuil Hall.

DEVENS' HEARTLESS INDIFFERENCE

proves him a hound, not a man. To return a fugitive slave is as near the sin against the Holy Ghost as anything I can imagine.

CORRESPONDENT—The journals, sir, scold a great deal about your attack on Devens.

POOR REID AND BOWLES.

MR. PHILLIPS—Yes. I see the *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican* scold me for expressing my disgust toward him. I certainly shall not criticise them. Mr. Reid and Mr. Bowles know best what company they like and are fit for. If they feel at home in the society of slave catchers I am sure I see no reason why they should not. Of course I shall not object. A slave hunter never can "mount high enough to reach the level of my contempt," to borrow Guizot's words. In the other world I leave such a sinner to the mercy of God. But in this world, if a slave hunter should buy back his victim, then repent as publicly as he had sinned, and afterward live a hundred years and take a Turkish bath every day, he would be to me, at the end of a hundred years, nasty, in both the English and in the American sense of the word. Of course I do not dictate to others. If American editors fancy the society of slave catchers, certainly such editors are the best judges what company they themselves belong to.

A SHOT AT PRESIDENT HAYES.

I used only one of my arrows against Devens. Every Massachusetts man remembers that in 1862 he was candidate for Governor in that revolt against the republican party which sought to prevent Andrew's re-election and Sumner's return to the senate. Hayes seems to have a special liking for men who, like Schurz and Devens, have done their best, in critical moments, to stab the republican party.

CORRESPONDENT.—What do you think, sir, of Wade Hampton?

WADE HAMPTON STILL CRACKING THE SLAVEHOLDING WHIP.

MR. PHILLIPS.—In every sentence he has uttered on his way to Washington I can hear the crack of the old slaveholding whip. Since 1860 I have not heard the crack of that whip until Hampton sent that insolent letter to Grant. If we had to-day a man in the White House Hampton would never be admitted there after such insolence. If I read the signs correctly the people have more self-respect than Hayes has, and he will soon hear a warning growl along the ground tier.

CORRESPONDENT.—Why not wait, sir, and let the administration have time to try its experiment?

A TREACHEROUS BARGAIN.

MR. PHILLIPS.—For two reasons. The President's friends have sold us out. It is no experiment, but a treacherous bargain, and, besides, the steps they are going to take are very perilous, and once taken are irrevocable. There is no doubt of the bargain that sold us out. The Republican papers very properly held Tilden responsible for his nephew's (Pelton's) acts, though Tilden never knew each detail. So I hold Hayes responsible for his friends when they sold him out to the white South. The bargain is plain. On the one side the Democrats were to stop filibustering and let Hayes be counted in. On his side his friends agreed to withdraw the troops; second, to recognize Nicholls and Hampton as Governors; third, to charter the Southern Pacific Railway, giving away millions of national acres and millions of national bonds. (Let workingmen take notice). This last item won Jay Gould and his pocketpiece, the *Tribune*. We shall see the bargain carried out soon. This delay and commission are only to let us down easily and accustom the public mind to the descent. The troops once withdrawn blood and starvation will rule the South. There will be no Republican State south of the Potomac. Of course no Democratic Governors or Legislature will ever call for the national troops, and hence no soldier can cross the sacred boundary line of a State. Henry Wilson confessed to me that our great mistake was in lifting those territories, after the war, into States. Then there will be a "solid South"—the old slave power under a new name. The next Congress and the next President will be Democratic unless the North becomes a volcano. Then you will see millions added to the national debt in the shape of pensions to Confederate soldiers, loans to Southern States and railways, payment of half of the State debts, &c. When that hell opens you will see Hill and Lamar put off their company clothes and their disguise of good behavior. They will appear in their own proper persons. You will not see Lamar, the actor, performing rhetoric over Sumner's dead body. But you will hear Lamar, the Southern white, shamelessly proclaiming in excuse for that eulogy of Sumner, "You understand. I saw the carcass and used it to hoodwink the Yankees."

THE action of ejectment brought by the city of Philadelphia against Smith, Rhoads & Smith, which has been pending for several years, is on trial at our special court this week. Judge Elwell is presiding. Wilson, Alexander and Peale, of Lock Haven, for plaintiff, and Beaver, Blanchard, Judge Linn, of Williamsport, and Senator Wallace, of Clearfield, are the attorneys for the defendants. The amount of land involved is considerable, and with the above legal talent we shall expect more than usual interesting proceedings in court while the trial lasts.

—The report from Washington, published in an evening paper yesterday, to the effect that Hon. Russell Errett had written to General Garfield that he would vote for Randall for Speaker is authoritatively denied. It cannot be possible that General Garfield would give out such a report, as he has nothing with which to substantiate it. Under no circumstances could Mr. Errett be induced to vote for Randall.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Letter from Governor Packard to President Hayes.

He Thinks the Instructions to the Commission Wanting in Essential Points—A few Pertinent Suggestions.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Gov. Packard has addressed the following open letter to the President:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Dep't,
New Orleans, April 5, 1877.

To His Excellency President Hayes,
Washington, D. C.

Sir—Permit me respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the instructions issued to the commission delegated by you to visit this state, and report upon the situation of affairs, either exclude or do not direct an inquiry upon three essential points: First, which is the legal government entitled to recognition? Second, which is the legal judiciary? Third, do domestic violence and insurrection prevail within the meaning of section 4, article 4 of the Constitution of the United States? On the first of these points the instructions as to the service desired of and entrusted to this commission does not include any examination into or report upon the facts of the recent state election, or of the canvass of the votes cast at that election. This inhibits the commission from all inquiry as to who are entitled to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by virtue of the late election and the canvass of the votes by the General Assembly, and also as to who were elected to the disputed State offices. It is my desire that a searching and satisfactory investigation should be made upon this important point. I believe the nation will judge of my claim according to whether it be a fact that I was elected. I am constrained to think that your Excellency is in doubt upon this point, as repeated requests for recognition of my government have not yet been responded to, and I confess that, having received several hundreds more votes than some of the Republican Presidential electors, I did not anticipate that my title would thus be put in question. It further seems to me that in considering the situation of affairs in the state, it is of material importance to ascertain whether the Supreme Court appointed in obedience to the Constitution by my predecessor, Gov. Kellogg, is the legal court. If it be so determined by the commission, the ascertainment of that fact will probably prove an assistance in the solution of existing difficulties. If the opposing Nicholls courts be found, as stated by President Grant, to be entitled to no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any one other citizen of the state, the nation will surely see the justice of the commission so declaring. By an investigation on those two points your Excellency will thus be able to ascertain the lawful executive and judicial officers of the state government. The legislative branch will adjust itself when you determine who is the executive of the State. The fact as to which government was elected being once established, the commission would probably find little difficulty in coming to a conclusion. On the third point, as to whether or not there existed such domestic violence and insurrection against that government as is contemplated by section 4, article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and sections 5,297, 5,299 and 5,300 of the United States Revised Statutes, the Hon. Secretary of State, differing from Chief Justice Taney and the United States Supreme Court in the well-known case of Luther vs. Border, holds, if I correctly understand his letter of instructions, that neither the Constitution nor provision, nor acts of Congress, were framed with the design of giving the President power to decide between the contesting claimants to a state government. In the case referred to, Chief Justice Taney, as of the origin the court, said by this act the power of deciding whether the exigency had arisen upon which the government of the United States is bound to interfere is given to the President, he to act upon the application of the Legislature or of the executive, and consequently he must determine what body of men constitute the Legislature and who is the Governor before he can act. The fact that both parties claim the right to the Governor cannot alter the case, for both cannot claim it. If there is an armed conflict like the one of which we are speaking, it is a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful government, and the President of necessity decide which is the government and which party is unlawfully arrayed against it before he can perform the duty imposed upon him by the act of Congress.

May I not expect that this decision, rich with precedents from your predecessors, will be taken as a safe guide for your action? The distinguished gentlemen by whom the instructions of the Commission were prepared is understood to favor a line of policy towards this State which has been foreshadowed by Hon. Stanley Matthews. The nature of that policy is disclosed in a statement of Hon. E. John Ellis, the most prominent of Democratic Representatives candid of from this State, published in Congress of *Republican* of the in the *National*-which I quote: "[illegible] 30th ult., from ews that his views [illegible]en told Mr. Matthed to Governor [illegible] and these he attributing to us, but [illegible]ayes were most gratifying out these views. I told him, for instance, with regard to Louisiana, that the people who had voted for Hayes had voted for Packard. The supporters of Tilden were the supporters of Nicholls, that the Returning Board which had assumed to award the vote of Louisana to Hayes had recorded also a majority to Packard, and that I did not see how Hayes could consistently sustain Nicholls under the circumstances. He replied very quickly: "I can see very easily how Nicholls can be sustained. I do not assume to speak for Governor Hayes, but our policy would be to obtain from Nicholls assurances that the peace would be maintained, no one prosecuted on account of political offenses, life, liberty and prosperity guaranteed them all, and then withdraw the troops. Your people would then pay taxes only to Nicholls, while his government would grow formally in authority, and Packard would starve to death for lack of money to support his government, and that should it become necessary for the President to recognize any government in that State, he would find only one Government in the State, that of Nicholls, and that without inquiring into the original title, he would accept the fact and recognize it."

I earnestly urge that the investigation by the Commission be not confined to the narrow inquiry how Nicholls can be sustained and Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his Government. If the inquiry be thus restricted, a grave wrong will be done to those by whom I was called to the Executive chair, and whose votes, cast often at the peril of their lives, have elevated your Excellency to the Presidency of the American people. In their name and on their behalf I ask that the instructions given to the Commissioners may be so amended and enlarged the right can be ascertained, and the Government thus found to be Republican in form and to have been chosen by a majority of the people according to legal methods, sanctioned by the Constitution and laws, may be recognized and sustained.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

The Railway War Ended,

The following is a memorandum of an agreement made 5th of April, 1877, between the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, H. J. Jewett, receiver, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company:

To avoid all future misunderstandings in respect to the geographical advantages or disadvantages of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York as effected by rail and ocean transportation, and with a view of effecting an equalization of the aggregate cost of rail and ocean transportation between all competitive points in the west, northwest and southwest, and all domestic or foreign ports reaching through the above cities, it is agreed: First. That in lieu of the percentage differences heretofore agreed upon there shall be fixed differences upon rates on all east bound traffic from all competitive points beyond the western termini of the trunk lines, whether on freight shipped for local consumption or shipped locally and afterwards exported or shipped for direct export, these differences shall be as follows: Three cents less per one hundred to Baltimore and two cents less per one hundred to Philadelphia than the agreed rates established from time to time to New York, and all such traffic shall be billed at the rates thus fixed, and no export or other drawback shall be paid thereon; it being further agreed that the cost to the shipper of the delivery of grain at each port from the terminus of each of the roads to the vessel in which it is exported, as well as the number of days of free storage allowed thereon, shall be the same. Second. That the rates to Boston shall at no time be less than those to New York on domestic or foreign freights. Third. Should rail and ocean steam through bills of lading be issued, neither of the parties hereto will accept as its proportion less than its current local rates to its seaboard terminus, but no joint rail and ocean bill of lading shall be given or recognized by the parties hereto. Fourth. That on all westbound traffic passing over the roads of the parties hereto from competitive points at or east of their respective eastern termini to all competitive points west, northwest or southwest of their western termini, the differences in rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia below New York shall on third class, fourth class and special be the same as the differences on eastbound business, and on first and second classes eight cents less per hundred from Philadelphia than the agreed rates from New York, and that after exhisting contracts governing foreign business can be terminated, neither of the parties hereto will accept as its proportion of through ocean steam and rail less than the established local rates. Fifth. All agreements inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have affixed their signatures the day and year aforesaid to this agreement, which is intended to be permanent. But if either party desires a modification, three months' notice must be given of such desire, said modification to be made by mutual agreement.

Signed—New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, by W. H. Vanderbilt, President; the Erie Railway Company, by H. J. Jewett, Receiver; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by Thos. A. Scott, President; the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, by John W. Garrett, President.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Not on the Battle Field.

BY JOHN PIERPONT.

["To fall on the battle-field, fighting for my dear country—that would not be hard."—The Neighbors.]

O no, no—no—let me lie
Not on a field of battle, when I die!
Let not the iron tread
Of the mad war-horse crush my helmet head;
Nor let the reeking knife,
That I have drawn against a brother's life,
Be in my hand when Death
Thunders along, and tramples me beneath
His heavy squadron's heels,
Or gory fellocs of his cannons' wheels.

From such a dying bed,
Though o'er it float the stripes of white and red
And the bald eagle brings
The clustered stars upon his wide-spread wings,
To sparkle in my sight,
O, never let my spirit take her flight!

I know that Beauty's eye
Is all the brighter where gay pennants fly,
And brazen helmets dance,
And sunshine flashes on the lifted lance;
I know that bards have sung,
And people shouted till the welkin rung,
In honor of the brave
Who on the battle field have found a grave;
I know that o'er their bones
Have grateful hands piled monumental stones.

Some of these piles I've seen:
The one at Lexington, upon the green
Where the first blood was shed
That to my country's independence led;
And others on our shore,
The "Battle Monument" at Baltimore,
And that on Bunker Hill.
Ave, and abroad, a few more famous still:
Thy "Tomb," Themistocles,
That looks out yet upon the Grecian seas,
And which the waters kiss
That issue from the gulf of Salamis,
And thine, too, have I seen,
Thy mound of earth, Patroclus, robed in green,
That, like a natural knool,
Sheep climb and nibble over, as they stroll,
Watched by some turban'd boy,
Upon the margin of the plain of Troy.

Such honors grace the bed,
I know, whereon the warrior lays his head,
And hears, as life ebbs out,
The conquered flying, and the conquerors shout.
But as his eyes grow dim,
What is a column or a mound to him?
What to the parting soul,
The mellow note of bugles? What the roll
Of drums? No: let me die
Where the blue heavens bend o'er me lovingly,
And the soft summer air,
As it goes by me, stirs my thin white hair,
And from my forehead dries
The death-damp as it gathers, and the skies
Seem waiting to receive
My soul to their clear depth! Or let me leave
The world, when round my bed
Wife, children, weeping friends are gathered,
And the calm voice of prayer
And holy hymning shall my soul prepare
To go and be at rest
With kindred spirits—spirits that have blessed
The human brotherhood,
By labors, cares, and counsels for their good.

And in my dying hour,
When riches, fame and honor have no power
To bear the spirit up,
Or from my lips to turn aside the cup
That all must drink at last;
O, let me draw refreshment from the past!
Then let my soul run back,
With peace and joy, along my earthly track
And see that all the seeds,
That I have scattered there in virtuous deeds,
Have sprung up, and have given,
Already, fruits of which taste in heaven!
And though no grassy mound
Or granite pile say 'tis heroic ground
Where my remains repose,
Still will I hope—vain hope, perhaps!—that those
Whom I have striven to bless,
The wanderer reclaimed, the fatherless,
May stand around my grave,
With the poor prisoner, and the poorer slave,
And breathe an humble prayer,
That they may die like him whose bones are
Mouldering there.

Crowned Heads, Beware!

BY WM. STOKES, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Crowned Heads, beware!—Immortal man was never
Designed to be the sport of cannon balls.
Born from above, and born to live forever,
In every death a God-like being falls.

You mock at Heaven when in bloody battles,
You lay his kin by thousands on the plain.
Are roaring cannon aught but royal rattles,
That tell the world where murder now shall reign!

Crowned Heads, beware!—If you would have us render
Obedience meet to all "the powers that be."
Those "powers" must prove to us and ours more tender—
The faithful guardians of a people free.

We were not born the prey of proud ambition;
We were not born to be a race of slaves;
Heaven never gave it as our earthly mission,
That we should mar the soil with soldiers' graves.

Crowned Heads, beware!—Ye, ye are on your trial,
The world has knowledge now of wrong and right;
And come it will, despite your vain denial,
"That kings who quarrel be the men to fight."

Say, is not this a righteous proposition!
Or can ye offer aught of reason more!
Yes—nobler far is that divine condition,
Where kings resolve to give all fighting o'er.

Crowned Heads, beware!—Your wars mean huge taxations,
With widows, orphans, and a pauper's doom;
They mean for man a wide-spread desolation,
Where fiendish strife for mercy finds no room.

Then give them o'er, ye kings, and list to reason,
Thrones grow in mercy as they grow in love;
And love will deal the death-blow to all treason—
Than change your eagles for the peaceful dove.

Our Story Teller.

Lilian.

It is a week before Christmas, and a clear, sharp morning. The sun has triumphed over the mist and clouds, which are lying low upon the horizon, and is shining aloft in the bright, wintry radiance—shining upon the crisp snow, dazzling in its pure brilliancy, and covering the landscape as far as the eye can reach—shining upon the leafless trees, which, stirred by the wind, bow their tall heads to do him homage, shaking from their gaunt, snow-laden branches flakes glittering in their fall to earth like a shower of jewels—shining upon the classic precincts of Minerva House, tipping with gold the grim iron railings, brightening up the imposing door-plate of that most select "establishment for young ladies," and, heedless of Miss Purkisson's strict rule against all masculine intrusion, peeping shyly into the schoolroom, where a bevy of fair girls are busy with their books.

Busy? Nonsense! Who cares for Lempriere, or *Mangnall's Questions*, with Christmas so near? Who is going to bother about *Keith on the Globes*, or on anything else, when boxes innumerable, already packed, strapped, and corded, are piled in the hall, awaiting the various conveyances destined to transport their youthful owners to happy homes and loving hearts. School to-day is a farce.

The Lady Principal, as she delights to be called, is busy in her own sanctum with those half-yearly accounts in which "extras" figure so conspicuously, and the sceptre of authority is with Mademoiselle Blanchard, the French governess. But what can she do?

It is useless to try to still those silvery voices, all eager with the one theme—Christmas, and its many dear associations. So the "resident Parisienne" resigns herself to circumstances, and, folding her hands tranquilly over her brown stuff dress, dreams of a quiet home in Chelsea. And, as she muses, a smile born of the holy season flits across her worn, pinched features, albeit a widowed mother, and two unruly boys, unmistakably British in their rude treatment of their meek elder sister, will make sad inroads on her very limited half-year's salary.

What happy, bright faces grow yet happier and brighter as the sun, a little bolder now, streams in full through the windows, and, working his way to the remotest corner, tinges with a deeper gold the fair hair of poor little Lilian Ogilvie, the one sad heart among the many joyous ones! The sun-beams linger lovingly upon the queenly head, seeming, as it were, to kiss the delicate white hands, which, hiding the upper portion of her bowed-down face, reveal only a perfectly-rounded chin and a little rosebud of a mouth.

Poor Lilian! An orphan from an early age, she has learned how bitter is the bread of dependence. She was quite a child when bereft of both her parents. Her father is sleeping in a soldier's grave in India, and very soon after his decease her mother went to her rest, with her dying breath commending her little one to the care of one of her late husband's brothers. There was no one else to appeal to. The other brother is a bachelor, of whom no one knows anything further than that he is supposed to be in the Colonies; and Lilian has not another relative in the world. Uncle Ogilvie, who had contracted a very wealthy marriage, was faithful to the trust reposed in him, and treated his orphan-niece as one of his own family, but Lilian found no favor in the eyes of his wife, and at his death, three years before, that lady proceeded to put things on a very different footing.

Lilian does not go home now, if home it may be called; for at Christmas the house is so full of Mrs. Ogilvie's own relatives that there is no room for her, she is told. Poor girl! The dreary monotony of the coming long six weeks affords anything but pleasant food for thought.

The postman's knock re-echoes through the house, and a maid enters with the letters. In the babel of voices Mademoiselle Blanchard can scarcely be heard, but surprise causes a perfect silence as she announces "A letter for Miss Ogilvie." This is altogether so unusual a thing that all eyes turn in one direction, and a beautiful flush suffuses Lilian's calm, statuesque beauty as she recognises the crest and bold handwriting of Mrs. Ogilvie, her protectress. Scarcely can she repress a little cry of exultation as she reads that she is expected home on the morrow; but the light in her violet eyes is dismal just a little as she remembers the grand company sure to be at the Cedars, and the momentous thought arises—"What can I wear?" It is a question which is soon solved. There is but little room for choice in Lilian's wardrobe. She is only regretting that she did not have a brighter trimming to her brown merino, and wondering whether that black silk which has seen better days will look "so very bad at night." There is almost a shade of envy in her little heart as she glances from the elaborate toilettes on all sides to her own well-worn gray stuff dress, with its simple bows of black ribbon, never guessing that her own peerless beauty never needs no adventitious aid of dress.

* * * * * *

Minerva House, as the prospectus informs parents and guardians, is situated conveniently near the Radford Junction on a well-known railway; and Lilian Ogilvie, with a third-class ticket for the small station a few miles beyond Bristol which is the nearest to the Cedars, and a few shillings, which the unwonted outlay has left from her annual allowance, carefully deposited in her purse, is awaiting the train which is to bear her home. The gentle, delicate-looking girl seems strangely out of place; for it is market-day at Radford, and the platform is thronged by rough-coated, top-booted yeomen and rosy, loud-voiced women, who, armed with large obtrusive baskets, charge furiously at the train the instant it stops, and by sheer force monopolise the few remaining seats. Poor Lilian knows not what to do. Already she has gone the length of the train twice, peering timidly in at the windows, but no one offers to accomodate her.

"Now, Miss, are you going on?" shouts the guard; and the train is moving off when a gentleman quickly opens a door and extends his hand to assist her in. Mechanically she takes her seat; and the door is closed and Radford Station lessening in the distance before she recovers herself sufficiently to notice that she is in a first-class compartment. Her heart sinks within her when she makes this discovery. Feeling that she is an offender against the by-laws of the company, she wonders what will happen to her. Will she be allowed to pay the difference? Has she enough to do it? If not, what will happen? Her reverie is broken by—

"Pardon me, will you allow me to draw up the window? There is a draught where you sit."

Lilian murmurs acquiescence, and, irresistibly attracted by the rich musical voice, steals a sly glance at the speaker. In her confusion she has not noticed him before, but he must be the one who assisted her in, because, excepting an old gentleman with a handkerchief over his face, placidly snoring in one corner, they are alone. He is a well-made man, slightly above the middle height, fashionably attired, but with a studied avoidance of anything "loud"—not a handsome man, at the first glance, and yet there is something in the face—a sort of hidden light in the clear brown eyes, a lurking smile on the firm lips, shaded by a drooping, carefully-trimmed mustache—which seems to challenge attention; and, above all, there is that indescribable air of high breeding, so easy to recognize, so hard to assume, which bespeaks the gentleman.

The train is proceeding more slowly, and at length pulls up at a small station; and Lilian, still trembling about her ticket, determines to exchange into her right class of carriage. But she feels just a shade ashamed; and so, just when she has made up her mind, and mustered sufficient courage to lay one little hand upon the door, it is too late, for the engine shrieks and they are again moving on. Her traveling companion has noticed the action.

"Did you wish to alight here?" he asks.

"Yes, that is, no," answers Lilian, her fair face all aflame; and then—for it is hard to speak the truth—"I have to thank you for assisting me in, but I have no right here. My ticket is not a first-class one. I do not know what I must do."

"Oh, there is no difficulty! You can easily pay the dif——" The speaker pauses; his eyes nouce the plain traveling-cloak and the homely gray dress beneath it, and, with just a brighter tinge of color on his own cheeks, he adds, "I am well known on this line myself, and if you will allow me, shall be happy to arrange it for you."

"Oh, it is no trouble at all!" he declares lightly, when she murmurs something about her unwillingness to inconvenience him. "It is merely to speak to the guard, and tell him that you could not find room. Besides," with a slight smile, "I am the author of the mischief, and bound to make reparation."

"No, I do not blame you," she rejoins, quickly. "It was my own fault. I ought to have looked. I was wrong to—to—"

"To accept the proffered assistance of a perfect stranger, you would say," he interposes, with a quizzical glance. "But as you have done so, permit me to hope that you will honor him still further by allowing him to repair the effects of his inadvertence. Will you allow me to see your ticket?" extending his hand.

There is no help for it. The stranger has a quiet kind of a way with him which Lilian feels it is useless to resist. So from the depths of her pocket she produces her frayed little purse, and reluctantly delivers up, with a yet brighter blush, the poverty-confessing third-class ticket. He glances at it carelessly, his well-bred face expressing no surprise.

"I see we are bound for the same destination. I also am going to Stockerwith"—dropping the ticket into his own pocket. "There, excuse me, and pray give yourself no further uneasiness. When we alight, I will arrange it in two words."

Lilian is too much astonished to remonstrate, and the stranger looks at her with such a bright smile that his good humor is contagious. Insensibly her reserve melts away. The old gentleman in the corner still snores on peacefully; and if Miss Purkisson could only look into the carriage she would be horrified to see her quondam pupil, disregarding the proprieties of Minrva House, talking and laughing—yes, positively laughing—with an acquaintance of ten minutes, to whom she has never been introduced.

The stranger converses well on various topics. He has travelled in many lands, and possesses the rare gift of expressing himself clearly and distinctly. Listening to the low tones of his musical voice, Lilian is oblivious of time and space, and wakes to the realities of life to find the train once more at a standstill and her journey ended.

"Can this be really Stockerwith so soon?" she says, looking half-reproachfully at the official who is shouting the name.

"Thank you for the implied compliment," answers her companion, as he assists her to alight, and drawing the station-master a step aside, he proceeds to deliver up the tickets.

The "two words" which he said would be necessary are soon spoken—they are attended by a chinking of money, which he is careful does not reach Lilian's ears—and then he assists her into the fly which Mrs. Ogilvie has sent for her. Her one small trunk is placed on the roof. It looks to poor Lilian very small indeed up there. "They might as well have sent the carriage for me," she thinks, as she scrambles into the rickety old vehicle; but the Cedars is three miles distant, and Mrs. Ogilvie has no idea of turning out her horses for any poor relative in such weather. For the snow is lying thickly upon the leafless trees, lake and streamlet are held fast in wintry chains, and the ice-bound road rings sharply in the frosty air under the hoofs of the wheezy old fly-horse.

"Good-bye," says the stranger, lifting his hat; and then he clasps for an instant the shapely little hand which involuntarily she extends to him.

The fly moves off. Lilian shyly looks forth from the window for one last glance, but quickly withdraws her head, for he is also gazing after her, and when she ventures to peep again it is too late. Only a dull red light shining through the fog is left to mark where Stockerwith station is swallowed up in the increasing gloom of the early winter night. As the fly proceeds through the cold rimy fog as fast as the old horse can manage, the face of her late companion—it is a handsome face in her thoughts now—is still present with Lilian; and she is still recalling the low tones of his rich voice as the vehicle reaches the lodge of the Cedars.

It is Mrs. Orgilvie's pride that everything is done at the Cedars in as imposing a manner as circumstances permit. The lodge-gates are thrown open wide, as if the ramshackle old fly were a chase-and-four. A short but picturesque drive leads to the house, bordered on either hand by tall, stately trees, tenanted by a colony of sedate rocks, old friends of Lilian's.

The carriage way runs through a small demesne, which Mrs. Ogilvie delights to call the park, sloping down to the river, which checks its course here, and widens out to reflect the good lady's residence, after which it rolls on very soberly for some distance. The stream is silent now. Stern winter has set his seal on it. The voices which through the long nights were wont to whisper weird, mysterious secrets to waving reed and overhanging bough are hushed and still and darkness is brooding solemnly over the meadows and undulating woods, save where a few faint twinkling lights mark the locality of the little village of Stockerwith.

The Cedars itself is a low, square-built, red brick house, with formally-cut windows and quaint old gable ends. It dates back to the Tudor period; but successive possessors have altered and enlarged it, until but little of the original structure remains. It is by no means large, and is very unpretending upon the outside, but yet it is thoroughly comfortable. Within it is replete with such luxuries as wealth alone can procure. The handsome reception-rooms are furnished with every appliance of modern comfort, and are resplendent with gilding. The guest-chambers, with their soft cushioned easy chairs, their rich hangings and downy beds, seeming to invite repose, are the admiration of those who are lucky enough to tenant them—and they are people to whom the luxuries of life are by no means strange, and who would be well qualified to judge between the handsome apartments and the poorly provided little room far up in one of the old gables which Lilian will be told to occupy.

For Lilian's aunt is a practical woman, and, although she dispenses her hospitality with no niggard hand, her bountifulness is extended only to the prosperous and wealthy. The light of her countenance is not meant to illumine those in the shadow—it falls only on such as already bask in the sunshine of fortune. Probably the good lady inherited with her wealth a considerable portion of her ancestors' ideas of barter and business prudence. For her grandfather made much money in the long war by contracting to supply paper-soled boots and shoddy cloth to the army. But this is a topic on which Mrs. Ogilvie—who sums up trade and all connected with it in the one word "vulgar"—is careful never to dwell.

Lights are gleaming in many windows, and the gravel of the terrace is being ground under the wheels of another fly—a fac-simile of Lilian's own conveyance—which is just driving away; and the young girl, running lightly up the few broad stone steps leading to the hall, finds herself face to face with a traveller who has just alighted—an elderly gentleman whom the footman in attendance is plainly puzzled what to do with, as he evidently does not belong to the usual class of guests that functionary is in the habit of admitting to the Cedars. The man is viewing him in varied lights, but gains little by the process, for the visitor is muffled up in various coats and wrappers, and the lower portion of his face is encased, up to a pair of twinkling dark eyes, in innumerable folds of a faded green silk scarf, through which a sharp, snappish voice is saying—

"No, my man, I have not a card; and, as I said before, I don't want you to take my name in to your mistress, because, if you show me the way, it is not such a big one but what I can carry it in myself. Or, if you won't"—for the footman still hesitates—"perhaps this young lady will. Eh, my dear?"

He peers sharply at Lilian as he speaks—starts and looks at her more earnestly—fumbles in his capacious pockets and produces a huge handkerchief and a pair of spectacles—polishes the latter carefully and methodically—pulls away some of his wraps for the better adjustment of his glasses on his nose—lifts Lilian's veil and draws her, too surprised to offer any resistance, under the lamp, and says, after a long gaze, with a strange softness in his voice—

"Why, you must be Lilian Ogilvie, my poor dear brother's child! You do not know me, my dear, eh? I am your uncle Harold, and I have come all the way from Australia to find you."

He opens his arms to embrace Lilian. The young girl is painfully conscious that the coat to which she is so warmly pressed is of the very roughest and shaggiest description, that the large horn-buttons which decorate it are scarcely pleasant to her cheek, and that this newly-found relative smells rather strongly of tobacco; yet, in spite of these drawbacks, the kind loving look in his restless little eyes and the very tones of his voice assure her that she has found a protector in "uncle Harold."

"Kiss me, my dear," he says, and she timedly obeys. "Now, young man"—this to the footman—"perhaps you will allow me to pass. Mrs. Ogilvie—your mistress—is my sister-in-law."

He takes Lilian's hand as he speaks, and the girl tries in vain to check his impetuosity. She endeavors to explain her aunt's views as to the importance of etiquette, and that it would be better to make some improvement in their toilets before joining the grand guests whom that lady is entertaining. It is of no use. Ere she can shape the words, her eccentric relative has hurried her along the corridor, past the well-trained servants, who fall back aghast at the apparition, and into the spacious and well-lighted drawing-room, where Lilian blushes painfully under the gaze of many eyes.

The handsome reception-rooms are thronged; the ladies are gorgeous in silks and jewels, while their attendant cavaliers, fulfilling their great mission as foils, are sombre in irreproachable evening-dress. Had a bear, which, in his shaggy garments, Harold Ogilvie so strongly resembles, really walked in, it could scarcely have created more surprise. The orchestra, in full swing with the "Lancers," stops. The dancers cease their evolutions and stand rooted to the polished floor. Ladies bend eagerly forward, and men stick glasses in their eyes to gaze at the new arrivals.

Utterly ignoring the excitement which he creates, Harold Ogilvie, still keeping a tight hold on Lilian, pursues his way through them all to where a lady of commanding presence and gorgeous in diamonds and satin is seated in an attitude of studied elegance on a crimson *fauteuil*. The little group which surrounds her makes way in wonderment, and Mrs. Ogilvie, fairly speechless with astonishment, gazes at the new arrival.

"Uncle Harold" is the first to break the silence.

"My dear Jane, do you not remember me? I am your brother-in-law, Harold, come to England at last!" And, without waiting for a reply, he rushes at her to give her just such another embrace as he has favored Lilian with.

A well-bred woman is Mrs. Ogilvie, priding herself upon a stately composure, which nothing can ruffle; but this is a hard trial for her self-possession. There is but one course, and with ready tact she adopts it. She warmly welcomes the brother-in-law whom she has not seen for twenty years, and introduces him to her immediate friends. The kiss with which she greets Lilian is cold in the extreme, and plainly expresses that she is considered to blame for her uncle's eccentric behavior.

The girl is glad when Mrs. Ogilvie, after a brief welcome, dismisses her to improve her toilet; and when she again quietly makes her appearance, looking very beautiful, although so plainly clad in her one silk dress, she finds that in the interval her Uncle has also made some important changes. All his wraps are thrown aside, and he is resplendent in a coat of remarkable construction, drab continuations, and a blue-and-white spotted neckerchief. He is quite irrepressible. He insists upon dancing, and, with Lilian for a partner, irretrievably spoils the set which he joins. At supper in an old-fashioned way he takes wine with every one, and cannot be prevented making a most astounding speech.

Mrs. Ogilvie, resigned to her fate, whispers to every one that poor Harold was always eccentric, and that he has made a large fortune in the Colonies. The last assertion is purely an invention of her own, which she hopes may be true. And it is thrown in as something which covers every shortcoming.

So the evening wears away, and the hostess is very glad when the last carriage has rolled off with such guests as are not staying in the house, and troublesome "uncle Harold" is finally disposed of in the smoking room, preparatory to his retiring to the chamber which has been prepared for him, not in the best suite of apartments.

(*Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

How Lumbermen Live.

Three hundred men will cover and cut a section of about three miles square, taking off 60,000 logs, which would measure about 10,000,000 feet, each season. Work begins at daylight and ends at dark; and when the days lengthen or the moon favors a longer twilight or earlier morn the men get the benefit in longer working hours. On the river, when the drive is started, work begins at three o'clock in the morning and ends at nine o'clock in the evening, the men having five meals—breakfast at six, lunch at nine, dinner at twelve, supper at five, and tea at nine. The meals consist of pork and beans, corn bread, molasses cake and tea or coffee.

No stint is given to a man's appetite. The fare, such as it is, is abundant, monotonous, nutritious and cheap. A cook is provided for every fifty men. The beans are generally the large white bush, parboiled in pots holding half a bushel, then ten pounds of pork is set in the middle of the beans in a pot, a quarter of a pint of molasses poured in, and then the pot is set in a hole surrounded with hot ashes and burning charcoal, the top covered with a stone, over which a heavy wood fire is built, and here they stay five to eight hours, coming out a most palatable dish. All the baking is done in rudely built stone ovens, which are heated, before the dough is mixed, with a good wood fire. The loaves of biscuit or cake are set upon the hot stones, and are cooked quickly and thoroughly.

A camp of three hundred men will consume daily four barrels of beans, half a barrel of pork, half a barrel of meal, one-quarter of a barrel of sugar, and five gallons of molasses. The men are encamped in tents, making their beds of boughs, while their extra clothing, a pair of duck overalls, woolen shirt and two pairs of woolen socks, is kept in an old grain sack and used as a pillow at night.

Sunday in the woods is always a day for sharpening axes, mending sleds, repairing boots and clothes, setting out a new tenting spot handier to the cutting in the woods, and all the odd chores which would grow out of the congregation of so large a body of men. All well-regulated camps exclude liquor. Being usually from fifty to two hundred miles from any settlement, and the men not paid until the end of the season, there is little inducement for a speculator to peddle rum through the woods, or for the men to straggle off in search of it.

The consumption of axes and handles is enormous, an axe lasting a month and a handle three weeks. The axes are ground daily, some camps having regular sharpeners, while others require each man to keep his own ax in order. The old axes are never collected for the junk dealer, the distance to ship them being almost too great to make it an economical investment. Woodsmen generally consider spruce harder than either birch or pine. The gum which runs out of a spruce tree is found hard enough to chip the edge of the ax when striking through it.—[Northwestern Lumberman.

Spelling Reform.

The agitation of the spelling reform continues in England, and it is the occasion of frequent discussions in the newspapers and the various social science associations. At a meeting held in London recently a Mr. E. C. Jones pointed out that there were 5,000,000 children who might be expected to attend the public elementary schools. Of these 500,000 were passing annually out of school life. The attainments of the average school children were unsatisfactory on account of the great impediments offered to the present method of spelling, if it can be called a method. The bulk of children, he thought, did not attend after they were thirteen years of age, and the large proportion of school time spent in learning how to spell reduces their knowledge of other branches one-half. Some of the speakers argued that the time taken up in learning orthography might be sufficient for the acquirement of one or more languages if spelling was simplified. As for the derangement it would cause, and the trouble which would necessarily arise in tracing the origin of words, it was very reasonably set forth that etymology is a luxury of the few and confined to a good deal less than one per cent. of the population, and that the pursuit of the science would not be materially interfered with. The propriety of adopting a character for each sound in the language in place of having twenty-six letters to represent forty-two sounds was discussed at length, and various schemes for new alphabets were proposed. It is not at all likely that any plan of reconstruction of our language will become popular which involves the adoption of an alphabet greatly different in appearance from that at present in use. If a reform should be agreed upon it will be on the basis of an alphabet including nearly all the present letters and adding to them such other symbols as may be needed, consisting of modifications of the letters which represent cognate sounds. It seems possible that some such scheme may be successful.—[New York Graphic.

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The Turks at Home.

There is no Turkish home life. By home life I understand the frequent gathering together under the same roof and in the same room of the members of a family, and all the influences and attendant circumstances which such frequent gatherings imply. The Turkish house consists of two parts, one for men called the selamilk, and the other for women called the haremilk. These are usually the two wings of the house, and are commonly altogether separated from each other by a central hall. Thus the men have their part of the house and the women theirs. Neither is allowed, without permission, to enter the territory of the other. In a Turkish house the men and women do not take their meals together, do not sit around the table, and can hardly be said to feed decently. It is quite possible for men and women who do not know the use of a fork to be very clean about their food, but the use of a fork is a great step toward cleanliness in eating. A Turk holding a considerable position in the State, will take a handful of boiled rice from the common dish, and after having squeezed all the water out by working it well in his hand, will put the lump into the mouth of a guest as a mark of peculiar favor. There is a slovenliness about Turks at their meals which is probably due to the fact that men and women do not take their meals together. The object of the meal is solely to eat. Small tables, usually without cloths, the dishes ready for everyone's fingers, the absence of a score of small conveniences which every European table furnishes, could only be tolerated by people who get their meals anyhow. What is said of breakfast applies equally to the other meals during the day. The civilizing effect upon a household of requiring all the members to meet together, the attention which has to be given to dress, and to certain proprieties of life, the conversation which takes place, are all so many influences which the Turkish house is entirely without. The truth is that the separation of the women from the men absolutely destroys everything worth speaking of as home life, and causes the life of a Turk in his own house to be utterly wearisome and stupid.—[London Times.

Adam's First Wife's Revenge.

This is the old Hebrew cabalistic legend of Lilith, the first wife of Adam, as told by M. D. Conway, in his lecture on the devil: "She was a cold, passionless, splendid beauty, with wondrous golden hair. She was created Adam's equal in every respect; and, therefore, properly enough, refused to obey him. For this she was driven from the garden of Eden, and Eve was created—made to order, so to speak—of one of Adam's ribs. Then the golden-haired Lilith—jealous, enraged, pining for her first home in Paradise—entered in the form of a serpent, crept into the garden of Eden, and tempted Adam and Eve to their destruction. And from that day to this, Lilith, a cold, passionless beauty, with golden hair, has roamed up and down the earth, snaring the sons of Adam, and destroying them. You may always know her dead victims, for whenever a man has been destroyed by the hands of Lilith, you will always find a single golden hair wrapped tight around his lifeless heart. To this day many and many a son of Adam is lured to death and ruin from having the golden hair of a woman wrapped too tight around his heart."

Hurrying to the Store.

During the last dull season a well-known Main street merchant was observed taking giant steps in the direction of his place of business at seven o'clock in the morning. A rival tradesman, who was well aware that large sales was not the motive that induced this rapid transit, hailed the swift "commercial traveler," and interviewed him as follows: "What's broke loose, Charley? Where are you going in such a hurry?" "I'm going to the store." "Trade must be active with you." "It's not trade that has called me out." "It's not a woman, is it?" "No, of course not; but I'll explain the thing to you to keep down your infernal suspicions. There are three partners in our store, and we have only two chairs. The last man that comes in the morning has to stand up all day. It is very important for me to get to the store early this morning. Good-day." And he "lit out" like a reporter for a morning newspaper en route to a fire.

Single vs. Married.

They were very pretty, and there was apparently five or six years difference in their ages. As the train pulled up at Bussey, out on the A. K. D., the younger girl blushed, flattened her nose nervously against the window, and drew back in joyous smiles as a young man came dashing into the car, shook hands tenderly and cordially, insisted on carrying her valise, magazine, little paper bundle, and would probably have carried her had she permitted him. The passengers smiled as she left the car, and the murmur went rippling through the coach, "they're engaged." The other girl sat looking nervously out of the window, and once or twice gathered her parcels together as though she would leave the car, yet seemed to be expecting some one. At last he came. He bulged into the door like a house on fire, looking along the seats until his manly gaze fell on her upturned, expectant face, and roared, "Come on; I've been waiting for you on the platform for fifteen minutes," grabbed her basket and strode out of the car, while she followed with a little valise, a hand-box, a paper bag full of lunch, a bird-cage, a glass jar of jelly preserves, and an extra shawl. And a crusty-looking old bachelor in the further end of the car, croaked out, in unison with the indignant looks of the passengers. "They're married."

A Charleston girl wagered a young man a kiss that Tilden would be elected—he to pay if Tilden won, and she to pay if Hayes won. The "News" describes the result: "On the morning of the 8th of November he called and paid the debt; on the 9th he called and took it back. That evening she paid the debt. Next morning she took it back and he paid; then she paid and he paid, and so they have been kept busy by the contradictory despatches ever since, and both now express regret that the matter has been so soon decided.

Scene in an Iowa court: Judge—"That point has been decided against you by every court in Christendom, sir, and there is no use of further argument." Lawyer—"Very true, but Your Honor frequently decides against every court in Christendom."

"Mary, go into the sitting-room, please, and tell me how the thermometer stands." Mary (after investigating): "It stands on the first mantle-piece, just again the wall, mem."

Some one said to a parvenu, whose brother had remained in povery, "You are, I believe, the brother of M. Durand?" "No, sir; I am not his brother—he is mine."

A shrewd old Yankee said he didn't believe there was any downright cure for laziness in a man; "but," he added, "I've known a second wife to hurry it some."

Reports from all parts of the West continue to indicate better times, livlier trade, and a general feeling of buoyancy among all ranks of business men.

"Have you heard my last song?" asked a certain music writer of a gruff critic. 'I hope so," was the reply.

"Loss of a China packet ship!" exclaimed an old lady. "No wonder, when iron ones aren't always safe."

What goes up the hill and down the hill, yet never stirs? The road.

A passing notice—a perambulating street sign.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—The April number of this popular magazine appears in an enlarged form, with the addition of several new departments and other improvements. The usual review of fashions prefaces the number, which provides a full account of all the new spring styles in ladies' garments, and a comprehensive *resume* of the novelties in every department of the toilette that will find popularity during the spring season. Following this appears an article on Cloaks and Dolmans, description of the Fashion plate, illustrations and descriptions of numerous stylish garments for ladies and children, and the usual special articles on Seasonable Fabrics, Trimmings, Millinery—illustrated with cuts of beautiful bonnets and hats—*Lingerie*, Shoes, and Needle and Fancy Work. The handsome fashion plate accompanying the number represents several very stylish house costumes.

The principal attractions of the literary contents, which are exceptionally choice and excellent, are the charming sketches, "Cousin John," "The Haunted House," and "My Legacy;" an interesting paper on Draperies, by H. H. Holey, and a number of fine poems. The new department devoted to household matters is full of interesting and useful information for the housewife, and the usual interest and instructiveness of the Miscellany, Small talk, Book-reviews, Mosaics, etc., are fully sustained.

The *Domestic Monthly* is published by BLAKE & COMPANY, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

The Young Folks' Monthly.

Good sound food for the mind is just as essential to its moral health and vigor as healthy food for the stomach and pure air for the lungs are to the health and vigor of the body. In view of this fact it is the duty of every parent to be careful what kind of mind food his or her children are feeding upon, for impressions made in youth are lasting, and can never be entirely effaced. As the twig is bent so the tree stands. If the mind is allowed to feed upon the vile "yellow-back" novels and sensational publications which are having such a wide-spread circulation among our youth to-day, just so surely will the mind of the man follow the bent of the impressions acquired therefrom. There is plenty of good healthy reading to be had. We have on our table now a young folks' publication called the "Young Folks' Monthly," published by Milton George, Chicago, Ill., which, while it is highly interesting and instructive, and is read alike by old and young, yet is of a high moral tone, always avoiding the sensational and low. Send ten cents for one month's trial and see for yourselves. The terms are only $1 per year; 5 copies for $4. Address "The Young Folks' Monthly," Chicago, Ill.

VERDANT GREEN'S ADVENTURES.—We have just received this irresistibly funny book, by Cuthbert Bede, and if "every laugh pulls a nail from one's coffin," the readers of this book will have no need of the undertaker for many a long year. Verdant has the happy faculty of meeting with more "adventures," and more amusing ones, than ever before fell to the lot of mortal man. And the story is made additionally attractive by 150 humorous engravings.

It is sold by all news-dealers at 20 cents, or sent postpaid for 25 cents, by DONNELLEY, LOYD & Co., publishers, Chicago.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

Miscellaneous.

$10 REWRD

will be paid to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the apprehension of the parties that broke the panel of the door that leads to the upper room of the Logan Fire Company's new building.
8-tf WM. B. RANKIN, President.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
—IN—
Snow Shoe City,

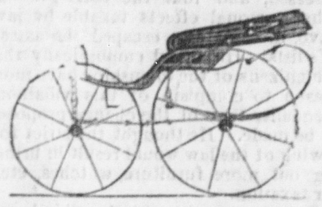
Is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Rail Road Company, Bellefonte, Pa.
DANIEL RHOADS,
9-7-tf Gen. Sup't.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DEscription, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 224 Chestnut St. Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48t

Carriages.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,
MILESBURG.
MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,
AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near
CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,
and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-25-1y

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m
E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by
WM. McCLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to Order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.
WM. McCLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

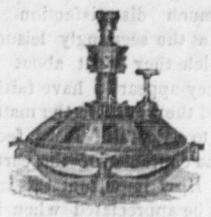
Dyeing.

DYEING!
Mrs. Susannah Shope,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
will receive Clothes and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them
Any Color to Suit the Owner.
SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.
9-10 1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
HOUSTON WATER WHEEL
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
v3n46ab12-1y

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.
McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.
having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish
Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The
MACHINE SHOPS
are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply
Heavy Forgings,
Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The
FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT
will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.
McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

St. Cloud Hotel.
Arch St., between 7th and 8th.
The only Art-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.
Old Rates, $3.00 a Day.
G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r

BLANK
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER
constantly on hand at this office and for sale at
5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

COLLECTOR'S SALE
BLANKS.
75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS.
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & J. Harris)
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & STOVES,
No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as
LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK
as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.
JAMES HARRIS & CO.
January 1, 1877.

BIG BEST Million Gold Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' jet brooch, jet ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, postpaid, for 50 cents, have been retailed for $5. Bankrupt stock and must be sold.
"The Boston Globe," speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods, as being honorable in his dealings and reliable in his goods; a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Despatch, December, 1, 1876.*
POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH.
F. STOCKMAN, 27 BOND STREET, New York.
1-3m

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 6l0tf

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates,

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, notexceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Local Matters.

THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.—We publish some communications in reference to the proposed alms house, from the tenor of which we are led to the opinion that a majority of the voters of Centre county are not properly informed as to the best and cheapest method of maintaining the poor of our county. We have made an effort to get at the expenses of the several townships for the last year (1875), of which the accounts have been audited, and find that the auditors of only five townships have filed their reports in the Prothonotary's office, as required by law. From the data obtained in the Commissioners' office the poor tax for last year is estimated at from $30,000 to $35,000. In the year 1872 ex-Sheriff Woodring gathered the statistics for the State board of charities, who informs us that the cost of maintaining the poor that year, or the amount of tax assessed in the several townships, was between $37,000 and $38,000. We have not the the cost of our bordering counties for the year 1872, but we have for 1873, as follows:

Blair county	$8,248 75
Huntingdon county	9,979,60
Mifflin county	6,384.76
Perry county	5,710.11
Tioga county	4,733.77

These five counties have alms houses, which shows a total cost of $35,053.39. It will be seen from this statement that the cost of maintaining the poor in Centre county during 1872 was more than the cost of maintaining the poor in the five counties named during the year 1873. The facts seem to indicate that the call for the election is premature. The first move should have been to obtain the number of poor in each township, and the actual cost of the same, which should have been published with the expenses of those counties which have adopted alms houses. This would have furnished the data, and our citizens would have been able to vote intelligently upon the question. As it is, many will go it blind.

WHAT a blessing to the poor would be such a wholesome purifier and preventive of contagion as Glenn's Sulphur Soap, could it be distributed among them. Why don't some philanthropist act on this hint. Depot Crittenton's, No. 7. Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 15-4t

Braggadocio Hampton.

General Hampton bounces up to Washington with war paint all over him. The Philadelphia *Times* remarks that his journey was "an ovation all along the route." At Wilmington, Goldsboro, Richmond and Petersburg the people turned out to see and hear the conquering hero. Last evening we published a sample of his speech at Wilmington, in which he announced that he was going to demand his rights and, so help him God, would take nothing less. At Richmond he said:

"We have tried compromise in vain, and so last fall we planted our feet firmly on the Constitution, and began the battle for our rights. We remembered that ours was one of the original 13 states, and strong men and noble women joined hands in the struggle, declaring by Almighty God that they would sacrifice everything to win. Now, all we ask, and all I am going to Washington to ask, is that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the State-house of South Carolina, the only place in the state where my authority is not respected. Send the soldiers to the barracks, where they belong; leave the government of that state to the men who are strong enough to sustain it. My people tell me to hold on; and so long as they have the right to give such advice, so help me God, I will hold on. [Prolonged cheering.]

There is a good deal of swear in all this, and it evinces a strange spirit in one who goes to a conference of peace. The President will find it difficult to treat this brawling demagogue with civility, but we are sure he will do so. We shall hear that Hampton does not "represent the South"—and we hope he doesn't. He is a poor subject upon which to practice conciliation.—[*Ex.*

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1877.

It will be a gratifying assurance to thousands of American citizens, particularly many of those who had their interest revived in the Washington monument on their visit here last summer, to know that the President and Mrs. Hayes have both expressed their determination to forward its immediate completion by every legitimate means in their power. On the 6th of last July Senator Sherman, moved by the patriotic spirit incited by a visit to the Centennial Exposition the day previous, moved an appropriation of $200,000 out of money not otherwise appropriated, to finish the monument, which remains precisely as it was left before the war. A board of army officers was immediately designated to test the foundations and much dissatisfaction has been heard at the seemingly leisure manner in which they went about the work. But they appear to have faithfully performed their duty in the matter, boring down to a depth of many feet to ascertain the character of the earth foundation. How important this information is will be appreciated when it is stated that it will have to support a shaft of marble about 60 feet in height, 81 feet square at the base, gradually tapering in its upward growth. It is understood that the tests have been satisfactory and that immediate steps have been determined upon to resume work. There are $200,000 minus the cost of the testing, available, besides quite an amount realized by private contributions. It is not believed that the amount now on hand is sufficient to complete the structure according to the original plan, but with the hearty co-operation of the President and the females of his household, it is thought the balance needed can be readily obtained. As it now stands, 171 feet high of white marble, it is a marked feature in coming up the Potomac, and when completed it will be without a rival.

Active work is going on in all the government departments here with a view to their early organization upon the basis of the new civil service reform methods to which the Administration stands pledged, and which it is understood the President means shall be a prominent feature of his four year's rule. The substitution of Mr. McCormick as assistant of the Treasury is eminently satisfactory to those having personal knowledge of many of the higher grade of officials who have held responsible positions there in the past; and his appointment is generally regarded as directly in line with the reforms needed and promised.

During the past few days many Democratic papers have made their appearance here with long editorials severely commenting upon an alleged misappropriation or theft by ex-Secretary Robeson of the public money derived from the sale of the old Philadelphia navy yard. These are presumed to have been based upon a vague statement sent away from this city, to the effect that the officials at the department were unable to find any trace of it. It seemed to have just answered their purpose, as all remember that no officer of President Grant's appointment was more persistently dogged than Robeson, and with less real foundation for their outrageous charges, as they reluctantly confessed when nothing further was to be gained by such misrepresentations. Yesterday Mr. Robeson made a statement which, if true, will satisfactorily account for the money; and whether true or false will be shown by the books of the several bureaus of the department. In this connection I may just refer to the inadequacy of the appropriations of a Democratic House to meet current expenses of the department. It is found that the balances of last year's appropriations, out of which to pay the officers and men, are really exhausted, and there is still three months to be provided for before the expiration of the present fiscal year. The reductions were made for their effect upon the Presidential election, and there is no hope of relief from the resulting embarrassments until July.

The report is revived that the President will, in a few days, issue his proclamation convening the Forty-fifth Congress in extra session as early as the 11th of May. Rival Democratic aspirants for the Speakership show no signs of relaxing their efforts to secure the prize. Another rumor is to the effect that Southern members—Texans leading the move—are pushing Banks for the position as a means of expressing their resentment towards northern and western Democracy for its opposition to the Southern Pacific Road, and its generally unfair discrimination against the South.

There is an ominous silence among many Republicans relative to their future course, and there are those who look for the outbreak of a frightful storm on the reassembling of Congress. Very little is heard except from Democrats and the confidential friends of the administration, either favorable or otherwise, relative to the action taken in South Carolina affairs which virtually recognizes Hampton and to similar action expected in Louisiana that will give the State to Nicholls. LOGAN.

Convention of Assessors.

On Wednesday last, in accordance with the call of the county commissioners, the assessors of the county met in convention at the court house. H. H. Cummin, Esq, attorney for the commissioners, called the meeting to order and stated the purposes for which it was called. He read the law of 1876, which provides for appeals to the court in cases where parties feel themselves aggrieved on account of assessments. This change in the law, he argued, made it important that a correct basis of valuation be obtained and also a uniformity in the districts. He also read the law in regard to assessments, which requires assessors to rate property of all sorts at its full value—i. e., "What it would bring if sold under the hammer." He urged that this alone would produce uniformity and prevent confusion, and read the oath assessors are required to take to show that the matter is really and has been compulsory under the law.

He further explained the duties of assessors and answered numerous questions, some of which indicated that this class in the county is a pretty clear-headed, shrewd one.

S. T. McCormick, Esq., of this city, showed by a statement that none of the corporation stock holders in this city (with two or three exceptions) are assessed, and that the carriages and other personal effects taxable by law, have, in some way, escaped the assessor's lists. He urged emphatically that the citizens of the townships have more reason to complain of this villainous inequality than of the change proposed to be made. He thought the strict following of the law would result in bringing out more furniture, watches, etc., for taxation.

One assessor thought the "big bugs" always got out of the taxes in some way, and he delivered a shot at those whom he characterized as "half-bred lawyers that make the laws." Our reporter ascertained that this gentleman was from Bastress.

Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong suggested that where timber tracts were assessed, the total value being in the timber thereon, the valuation should be spread over a number of years, say ten, and not put on all at once so as to compel owners to cut their timber speedily and make their money out of it.

After the meeting the assessors lifted their books at the commissioners' office.

Many valuable hints were thrown out during the session, and judging from the interest manifested and the large attendance, there can be no doubt that there will be considerable controversy over the "new departure." Many of the assessors seem to feel with the public that at present there is an inequality and unjust discrimination in the assessment of taxes, and some are willing to go on heart and soul with the commissioners, whilst others, seeing the same inequalities, fear honestly, that this would be but increasing the difficulty. It is a subject which time only can solve.—*Williamsport Sun.*

A gentleman traveling in Ohio some years ago, turned in at a country tavern for dinner. The bar-room was garnished with a dirty wash-basin, a piece of soap the size of a lozenge, and a square yard of crash, dimly visible through the epidermis deposits. Having slightly washed, the traveller eyed the rag doubtfully, and then asked the proprietor: "Haven't you, about the premises, a this year's towel?"

"Talk about the extravagance in dress of women!" cries Martha Jane, exultingly. "What do you say to Tweed's six million suit, I'd like to know? He isn't a woman, I guess!"

An Irish writer, speaking of a lady's black eyes, says:—"They are mourning for the murders they have committed."

"By Their Works Ye shall Know Them."

The Irishman who thought the druggist stingy because the emetic was so small, is only surpassed in his parsimonious drollery by those who persistently adhere to the use of those nauseating, disgustingly large and drastic pills, while *Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets*, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, will, by their steady and gentle action on the liver, correct all torpidity, thus permanently over-coming constipation. In South America they have almost entirely superseded all other pills, and are relied on fully by the people, and often used as a preventive of the various affections of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in that climate. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug stores.

SMYRNA, ARCOSTOOK CO., MAINE.
Nov. 6, 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I write to inform you that I have used your Pellets for some time, and find them to be the best medicine that I ever used. I have also used your Favorite Prescription in my family, with entire satisfaction. I have seen your People's Common Sense Medical Adviser and think it is the best thing that I have ever seen.

Yours truly, C. SHERMAN.

We esteem it a great privilege to say to every mother raising children, do not delay getting Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup. It is a great remedy—it will save your children a great amount of suffering, and yourself many a sleepless night. Signed,

MRS. NELLIE BROWN, Lexington, Mich.
Mrs. C. LAZ, " "
Mrs. R HAYWOOD, " "
Mrs. R. PIERCE, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. W. CRAIN, " "

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
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HEMP CARPETS
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IN GREAT VARIETY
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WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
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PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
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MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
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SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES
.N THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

New Advertisements.

LICENSE NOTICES.—The following persons will apply for license on the third Monday of April Sessions next, (being the 23d day of April, 1877,) viz:

JOHN SPANGLER, Potter Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J A Reesman, P Messinger, D C Keller, P D Neff, H D Van Pelt, W P Hoop, J W Conley, B H Arney, J F Alexander, J L Cattle, J H Boal.

D H. RUHL Snow Shoe Township, Saloon.
His vouchers are—W Stewart, L Morris, L Gunsallus, C P Herod, H Dixson, D H Yeager, R A Lucas, C K McMullen, S Witheright, J H Crissman, J P Glenn.

S. E. HEDDING, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—L B Potter, J W Jones, G A Davison, R Hudson, B Jones, J Sinell, C A Faulkner, J W Cassanova, W S Harper, H Hehmah, J Reightal, D W Hait.

JEFFREY HAYS. Rush Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J R McCord, L Swires, L Nason, J McKean, Matt Johnson, Ellis McClellan, Miles Homes, John Ramsdale, Edward Hayes, Michael Ryan, J F Shoap.

GOTTLIEB HAAG, Spring Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—A D Miller, J G Tanner, E D Noll, H J Barnes, J Noll, J Fordfellow, Samuel Noll, M F Riddle, A Stuer, Wm Bilger, J Harrison, J Filolly.

WILLIAM MUSSER, Penn Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—Chas H Held, J Harter, Frieson Bam. Samuel Wield, J Sluex, S D Musser, J F Chambers, A Morris, M Kersteter, John Han D Geary, G Meyer.

HENRY ROBB, Walker Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—D Kren, P Walker, J L Rodgers, J D Kreps, J H Tolbert, J Freaster, J Lose, H C Manely, J B Crawford, B S Winkleman, W Walker, J Money.

JON. KREAMER, Penn Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—S Albright, J Wertator, Benj Kersteter, Samuel Welster, Jacob Kersteter, H Kreamer, N F Stone, H G Smith, M Kersteter, D C Fellow, D Musser.

RICHARD HAYS, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—W C Wagoner S J Myers, J S Funk, N E Reed, E Perks, H Stockbridge, E F Floyd, W C McClellan, H Smiler, A Jarkson, J B Herd, R E Munson, J Cassanova.

R. V. SHAFFER, Howard. Tavern.
His vouchers are—J R Baker H A Moore, J F Stitzer, B Weber, J Wagner, E L Trumlan, H C Holter, J W Gardner, G H Wistar, Conrad Diehl, Solomon Condy, H S Bletzher, J Cooke.

ELIZABETH KUHNS, Eagleville, Tavern.
Her vouchers are—W W Spangler, R Martin, P Gleshen, T S Winslow, J Lucas, J P Egan, J J Kuns, David Beachdel, O Rothrock, H A Snyder, William Singer, James Beachdel.

JOHN RAMSDALE, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—W Dalmud J Myers, J Tebman H C Jones, J Black, A Kuhn, J Hays, P S Schmidt, J R Herd, J Bradon, F Paesmore, E P McCormick, A W Adams.

HIRAM HARRIS, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—H Adams, A W Adams, D P Funk, E Bradin, M Browen, J S Funk, E Wilson, W Clark, H C Jones, O F Punk, J Mattery, H Smiler, John Bradin.

S C BREW, Gregg Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—Michael Hettinger, G L Poorman, J D Long, John Koehey, Samuel Liekell, J B Selizell, Reuter Ren, J J Consc, James Hanna Jacob McCool, John Coldrew, Frederick Fabrion, George Gentel.

PETER WEBER. Philipsburg, Saloon.
His vouchers are—John Kellck, L S Lingel, A J Graham, Robert Loyd, James A Lukens, C H Faulkner, D W Hott, R E Munnit, Walter Riddles, Benj Jones, G S Floyd, J P Hale, Henry Stockbridge, Robert Loyd, John C Dunkle.

JOHN OCKEN, Miles Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—Andrew Ocken, Henry Limbert, Daniel Fisher, H J Limbert, Lewis Grine, R G Hockman, Philip Shaffer, W H Riebel, W C Noll, J S Emerick, J W Hard, Israel Hoff, J S Hoy.

W. S. LONG, Haines Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—L Ettinger, Benj Orndorf, William Sistemite, R H Deihl, Henry Friedler, Adam Weaver, S Yearick, Shem Spigemyer, J C Motz, Thos Harper, M. Hess, J M Weaver.

WM. D. KELLER, Rush Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—John Copenhaven, J McCafferey, Thomas Vaughn, John Oriof, Lisle Eberon, George Vaughn, J F Robinson, J R McCord, H B Wilcox, John Vaughn, Samuel Twigg, J W Colline, F F Twigg.

J. SEIGWORTH, Boggs Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—John A Whitehill, P T Twiss, Samuel Charles, Joan Rolley, P H Hamph, Michael Lemont, Robert Beerly, Henry J Walker, H L Barnhart, John Myers, John Smith, Scott Myers.

J. G. UZZLE, Snow Shoe Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—John Marks, James Whitaker, C P Hinend, John A Yeager Robert J Haynes, A C Eckley, Simon Haas, Simon Loeb, J H Crieman, J H Holt, Wilson Lun, Jacob Rote.

SAMUEL & SHADRACH STEFFY.
Their vouchers are—Piersol Lytle, J Dunlap, W P Craig, C H Stroble, Jacob Keller, Thos Hooken, John Eberhart, J Irwin Ross, Benj Conel, Frederick Krumrine, William Saesman, John Crusier.

JAMES PASSMORE, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J M Way, T Schmidt, J S Funk, Thomas Propier, M C Cann, J R Herd, W C Wagoner, C N Humphrey, M. Johnson, C Long, S J Lytle, O B Jones.

DANIEL CRONIN, Rush Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—S Friedman, J Haze, J Bororough, R Laus, H Vaughn, J McCrosin, B Williams, N M Butzen, M Gibbson, G W Hasson.

ALEX HARPSTER, Harris Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J Gordan, J Frerran, J Bohn, J H Frerran, A Haseman, J Myers, J Meyer, J E Pish, E E Dahler, J Rothrock, E Wolf, J Fressler.

CATHERINE SMITH, Snow Shoe Township, Saloon.
Her vouchers are—N Baner, Simon Haas, E Longhry, P Gorman, J Rapp, H C Crieman, J P Glenn, J Linn, J H Crieman, H Ward, P Ward, J Sewars.

ROBERT LLOYD, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J S Funk, A Beck, J M May, G E Parker, John Hess J D Denning, J Lehman, J W Jones, W C McCutcheeva, E Bradin, S F Lytle, H Smiler, Henry Lehman, R Hudson

I. D. BOYER Haines Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J Kearns, J H Russel, Samuel Diehl, T Harper, F J Weaver, G M Rapp, J Russel, F G W Edmund, W Condo, F Limbert, J Breeder, J Mudix

C. A. FAULKNER, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—T B Potter, R Hudson, J W Lewis, J G S Goldman B Jeus, E A Davis, J Aumel, H Stockbridge, J Cassanova, A Jerkson, J Ferguson, H Smiler.

JOEL KLING, Jacksonville, Saloon.
His vouchers are—S K Wilson, J H Macaulay, R T Holmes, J Holmes, M Corman, R B Loder, D W Orr, T Seitz, C R Layers, W H Miller, J Bauler, E Eethy.

J. E. RUSH, Miles Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J Wolfe, Emanuel Harter, R Kreamer, Jonathan Kreamer, H Brown, Jesse Long, William Meyer, Austin Gramly, A Smull, J B Harterman, A E Wolfe, J W Scholl, G W Hozes, T W Walker.

JNO. ODENKIRK, Potter Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—W W Everhrad, G W Lager, S Hain, J E Boal, J A Keesman, G Odenkirk, L Murray, J Ripka, J F Harpster, E Van Pelt, G W Koch.

J. COPENHAVEN, Taylor Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—W Loughlin, J McCoy, D C Miller, D Weaver, M Lewis, J Merryman, J F Foster, J Bugle, D S Gance, F Vaughn, A Coin, W Miller.

R. TAYLOR, Philipsburg, Saloon.
His vouchers are—R M Smith, G Tots, N E Reed, R C Rassimer, P D Cox, O F Punk, W S Harper, J Barber, D Ryan, M Brewer, C B Sandford, S Friedman.

Mrs. RACHAEL HAYWOOD, Philipsburg, Saloon.
Her vouchers are—J S Funk, J Hayes, A W Adams, C Long, D Schmidt, W K Steinrock, J M May, James Passmore, J R McCord, J P Hunk, J R McKinney.

FRANK W McCOLLUM, Bellefonte, Hotel.
His vouchers are—William Shortlidge, H Berman, Jesse Klinger, R C Bronse, J A. Harper, S A McQuistion, R H Harris, J S Henry, T H Munson, E M Foster, P Gray Meek.

MOSES STRAUSS, Bellefonte, Saloon.
His vouchers are—W A Lyon, Adolph Loeb, Adam Harkheimer, James McSuley, J H Dobbins, Emil Joseph, Benjamin Schrock, James O'Bryan, Edward Brown, D M Harper, M Pamble, Albert Kauth, Louis Haas.

EDWARD BROWN, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—P Gray Meek, Abram Sussman John Meese, J A Harper, H Brockerhoff, M Pamble, W A Lyon, James Irwin, L Strickland, G L Marshal, D M Wagner, F S Steinkirchner.

FREDERICK SMITH, Bellefonte, Saloon.
His vouchers are—H M Herrington, H H Kline, Simon Lyon, Daniel Garman, G L Marshal, S H Dobbins, Jos Ceader, Siegmund Joseph, J H Sands, J Newman, Jr.

New Advertisements.

DANIEL GARMAN, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—D M Wagner, Edward Brown, J R Bartroff, H C Yeager, Albert Kauth, W A Schroyer, H H Kline, J C Rote, J Ceader, Frank Smith, P Dooly, H M Herrington.

JOHN BRADLEY, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—Edward Brown, James Irwin, Martin Kearns, Simeon Haupt, James Kelly, W A Lyon, F S Steinkirchner, G J Bleakfeel, J R Swaney, Richard McCaffery, D Garman, Moses Strauss.

GEORGE W. DOWNING, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—S M Foster, G A Bayard, P Gray Meek, C Den, F D McCollum, H Bargar, H Taylor, J A Harper, R H Harris, Jesse Klinger, John Dawson, S A McQuistion.

JOHN ADAMS, Bellefonte, Saloon.
His vouchers are—A Herkheimer, A Kauth, S F Foster, J McGillan, A Sepman, J H Sands, P Gray Meek, D M Wagner, J H Ooding, I Guggenheimer, Simon Lyon, S Olewine.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J Newman, Jr. F S Steinkircher G F Brew J B Graham A Brokerhoff A Loeb W A Lyon T A Harper H H Kline H O Hoffer L Joseph H Brockerhoff.

H. G. YEAGER, Bellefonte, Saloon.
His vouchers are—A Kauth J Newman Jr A Strickland Beu Schrock D M Wagner H H Kline A B Erhard A Loeb Daniel Garman F S Steinkechner W S Wagner.

WILLIAM DOLAN, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—H O Hoffer H H Kline W S Wagner D Garman Emil Joseph A Loeb J H Sands F S Steinkircher A Herkheimer J Ceader P Gray Meek H Brokerhoff Charles Smith.

ADAM BAUM, Bellefonte, Wholesale Liquor Store.
His vouchers are- J Guggenheimer and P Gray Meek.

CHAS BROWN, Bellefonte, Wholesale Liquor Store.
His vouchers are—Edward Brown Charles Brown and Charles Witmer.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
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POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

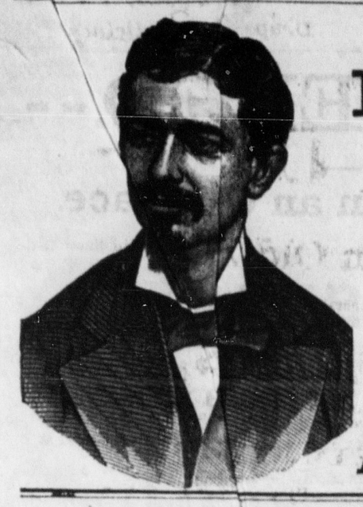
All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v8n34-tf



GO TO

NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,

For it is the place for

MORE AND BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

J. NEWMAN, JR., Proprietor.

Allegheny Street, Sands' Building, BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Taxes,

May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 39, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, **to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business** a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year, beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

A return, as prescribed on form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax, as above.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to **Jno. H. Burrows,** Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877, at WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special-Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN BEAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 18. 15-4t

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head and all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin, and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails; or send to Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. for circular with full instructions, by enclosing a 3-cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm Syrup is used for children or adults, with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it, and try it. 15-4t

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USE
Excelsior Copying Book.
MADE OF CHEMICAL PAPER.

Quickly copies any writing without Water, PRESS or BRUSH, used at home, library or office. For ladies wishing to retain copies of letters, every business man, clergyman, correspondents, travelers it is invaluable—sells at sight. Send $3.00 and we will send a 300 page Book, letter Size, BY MAIL, paid to any address. We refer to any Commercial Agency. Send stamp for Agents' Circular. **EXCELSIOR MFG CO.,** 110 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ills. 5000 AGENTS wanted. 13 4m

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1877, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first and partial account of David Ertle, administrator of, &c., of Philip Ertle, late of Gregg township, Centre county, deceased.
2. The account of George W. Rumberger, administrator of &c., of George B. Rumberger, Late of Patton township, deceased.
3. The account of W. E. Henderson, executor of Mary Henderson, late of Huston township, deceased.
4. The account of George Fravel, guardian of Samuel S., Wesley S. and Mary E. Travel, minor children of John Travel.
5. The account of E. B. Hosterman, administrator of &c., of John Hosterman, late of Potter township, deceased.
6. The account of Albert Owen, trustee of the estate of William Atherton, late of Philipsburg.
7. The account of Joseph Shirk and Aaron Lukenbach, administrators of &c., of Reuben M. Shirk, late of Potter township, deceased.
8. The account of P. W. Barnhart, administrator of &c., of Henry Barnhart, late of Boggs township, deceased.
9. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Richard P. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
10. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Alexander R. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
11. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Laura V. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
12. The account of William Lair, Jr., administrator of &c., of Wm. Laird, Sr., late of Worth township, deceased.
13. The tenth annual account of Daniel Rhoads & John Irwin, Jr., surviving trustees under the will of Wm. A. Thomas, deceased.
14. The partial account of J. C. Sample, administrator of &c., of Alexander Sample, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
15. The account of J. C. Sample, administrator of &c., of Margaret Sample, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
16. The account of Samuel Milliken, Jr., surviving executor of the will of M. T. Milliken, late of the borough of Bellefonte.
17. The account of Samuel Milliken, Jr., surviving guardian of Clara V. Milliken, under the will of M. T. Milliken, deceased.
18. The account of Robert Glenn, guardian of Daniel Bailey, minor child of James Bailey, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
19. The account of Joseph Hoy, administrator of &c., of William Corl, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
20. The account of Daniel P. Shope and Jos. A. Rankin, executors of the last will and testament of James A exander, late of Milesburg, deceased.
21. The first account of John Garbrick, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Martha Cole, late of Spring township, deceased.
22. The account of George Korman, guardian of Louisa Frazier (now deceased), a minor child of Jonathan Frazier, deceased.
23. The account of Samuel Frank, administrator of &c., of Mary Confer, late of Penn township, deceased
24. The account of Samuel Frank, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell real estate of Solomon Confer, late of Penn township, deceased.
25. The final account of Ira C. & J. R. Leathers, executors of the last will and testament of John Leathers, late of Howard township, deceased.
26. The supplementary account of A. R. Barlow & William V. Beckwith, executors of the last will and testament of Clement Beckwith, late of Port Matilda, Centre county, deceased.
27. The account of F. H. Vanvalzah, administrator of &c., of R. F. Vanvalzah, of Gregg township, deceased.
28. The first partial account of D. G. Bush, administrator of &c., of George M. Yocum, Esq., late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
29. The partial account of George R. Boak, administrator of the estate of James K. Boak, late of Burnside township, deceased.
30. The account of Cyrus Wasson, administrator of &c., of John Wasson, late of Harris Township, deceased.
31. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of John W. Biddle, a minor child of Wm. Biddle, late of Centre county, deceased.
32. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of W. F. Biddle, a minor child of William Biddle, late of Centre county, deceased.
33. The account of Mrs. Mary B. Valentine, administratrix of &c., of Reuben B. Valentine, late of Spring township, deceased.
34. The account of John Hoffer, guardian of Anna K. Fulton, late Anna K. Moon, minor child of Charles Moon, late of Centre county, deceased.
35. The account of Thomas Dale, administrator of &c., of William Dale, late of Lemont, Centre county, deceased.
36. The partial account of Joel Kling, Jr., executor of &c., of Joel Kling late of Miles township deceased.
37. The account of William Allison, Jr., guardian of Nora Daughenbaugh, minor child of Jacob Daughenbaugh, late of Centre county, deceased.
38. The account of Josiah H. Brown, guardian of Alvira Cottar, late Alvira Lucas, minor child of Henry M. Lucas, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
39. The account of A. J. & D. W. Shivery, administrators of &c., of David Shivery, late of Patton township, deceased.
40. The final account of J. P. Gephart, sole acting administrator of the estate of Jacob S. Awl, of Harris township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
14-2t Register.

20 Ladies Favorite Cards, all styles, with name, 10c. Post-paid. J. B. HUSTED Nassau, Rens Co., N. Y. 13 4w

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF CHANGE of the Limits of the Borough of Unionville.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made on the

23rd DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1877,

to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county to change the limits of the borough of Unionville, by adding thereto an addition of Six Lots, made by W. P. Fisher, said lots numbered respectively Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

A. O. FURST,
13-4t Att'y for Petitioner.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of L. D. Wasson deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of L. D. Wasson, late of College township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES H. RANKIN,
13-3t Executor.
Bellefonte, March 27, 1877.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the estate of W. L. Holmes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the undersigned duly authenticated for settlement. S. H. BENNISON,
12-6t Administrator.
Walker P. O.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of William Allison, late of Potter township, deceased, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre County, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned, of which all persons in any way interested will take notice. W. M. ALLISON,
Potter's Mills, Pa.
JAMES A. BEAVER,
Bellefonte, Pa.
February 26, 1877. 10-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Malon Griest, late of Unionville borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN RICH,
10-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Michael Heaton, Sr. late of Boggs township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HEATON,
14-6t DAVID W. HEATON,
P. O. Milesburg, Pa. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of George Crain, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of George Crain, late of Taylor twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL RALSTON,
Executor.
Warriors Mark, Huntingdon Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration on the estate of Major James Armor, late of Centre county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly probated for settlement to DAVID M. BUTTS.
Bellefonte, Pa. April 9, 1877. 15-6t

JOHN H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing for local business a number of the best and safest companies doing business in Centre county, and persons wanting either Fire or Life Insurance will do well to give him a call.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq.
BELLEFONTE, April 3, 1877. 14-6m

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IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper, FREE for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass. 13 4w

New Advertisements.

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Just received, at **Welch's Cheap Book and Stationery Store,** next door to the Post-office, a large assortment of Motto and Picture Frames, embracing many New & Beautiful Designs in Rustic, Enameled and Solid Walnut, which will be sold at greatly

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A Great Variety of NEW STYLES just received, and selling lower than ever before. Good styles of Brown Paper for 7 cents per Bolt. Best quality of White Paper 11 to 14 cents per Bolt. Brown and White Splints, of all Sizes from 8 to 25 cents per bunch. Our goods are all plainly marked in Figures and sold at one price only. And to do no injustice to any the terms are strictly cash to all.

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STORY of CHARLEY ROSS

a full account of this great mystery, written by his father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The illustrated HAND BOOK TO ALL RELIGIONS, a complete account of all denominations and sects. 300 illustrations. Also the 'ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Pancoast. 100 illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and Female Agents coin money on them. Particulars free. Copies by mail $2 each. John E Potter & Co., Phila. 13-4w

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the World. It contains 10 sheets of paper, 10 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold plated sleeve buttons and ladies' fashionable fancy pin, and drops, postpaid, 25 cents. 6 packages, with assorted jewelry, $1. Solid Gold Patent Lever Watch free to all agents.
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TWELVE articles in one. The LLOYD COMBINATION. Can be used as a Pencil, Penholder and Pen, Eraser, Penknife, Envelope-opener, Paper-cutter Rubber, Sewing Machine Thread Cutter, and for Ripping Seams, Cutting off Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Erasing Blots, &c. Size of a common pencil, is heavily nickel plated, and will last a lifetime. Agents are coining money and say it is the best selling article out. Sample 25 cents, Six for $1. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. Send for sample half-dozen and canvass your town.
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BOOK See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for **MARK TWAIN'S NEW SCRAP-BOOK.** Apply, with stamp, to John K. Hallowell, 39 East Eighth St., New York. 15 **CANVASSERS**

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank and the Honorable John Dimens, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of March A. D. 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 23d day of April, 1877, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

Miscellaneous.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELAR & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 13 3m

EARLES HOTEL,

Corner Canal and Centre Streets, near Broadway, NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.

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Marriage & Health Guide.

144 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. Sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 13 4w

Dauchy & Co.

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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS
USE
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character and Qualifications of the Agent. For Particulars address

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CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One agent sold 43 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia Pa.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 918 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings. 15-4w

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Wagons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a neat stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Stands Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Curing Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, a kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building. Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with all kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to. All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block
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BUSH HOUSE!

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Has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, **MR. F. D. McCOLLUM,** formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

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WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

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H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Weaning Lambs.

In the series of articles on Sheep Husbandry, published lately in the Colorado *Farmer*, we find the following hints on weaning lambs:

About ninety days is the proper time for the lambs to run with their mothers, and when a flock is large enough to justify a driver of the flock, the lambs that are dropped the first three weeks can be put in one flock, and the weaning can be done at two times without any injury to the younger lambs. Some flock-masters have adopted the erroneous and injurious practice of not weaning, or rather depending upon the mother to wean the lamb. This practice will not hurt the lamb, but will keep the mother poor, and she will likely fail to have a lamb the coming season, or if she does she will be so weak that great risk will be run in wintering her. The better plan is to wean the lamb at about three months of age, and if any are small then give them extra attention in the fall and early winter, and but little risk will be run in wintering them. We have always found it best to wean our lambs on the range they have been in the habit of grazing over with their mothers. They will be more contented, and by putting in with them a few dry ewes, will soon learn to heard and can be managed with ease. But be sure to give them the advantage of good fresh feed, so soon as they have forgotten their mother; don't let them lose their lamb's flesh, and there will be no difficulty in wintering them. Lambs should be kept separate from the old sheep, and in winter, especially in cold nights, should not be kept in too large bunches; temporary division should be made in their corrals to prevent crowding and pilling, the chief cause of the loss of lambs in cold weather, and this can be prevented by the means we have suggested.

Another question and an important one presents itself for the consideration of sheep men who contemplate entering this business extensively. Unless the General Government shall legislate so that large tracts of our waste and barren lands can be purchased at a very low price per acre, or that large areas can be leased as in Australia, it is useless in Colorado to expect to own and control, in one place, great bands of sheep, as are held in New Mexico on the land grants of that Territory. Five thousand sheep are about as many as can be conveniently and profitably held on one range, and smaller numbers are better. But in our opinion this is much better for our State, the smaller the flocks the more people we will have, and with people come the other advantages of civilization over the frontier.

Household Recipes.

SUGAR DOUGHNUTS.

Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in two-thirds of a cup of milk, then add three eggs, one and a half cups of sugar, and two teaspoonful butter well beaten together; add to the mixture as much flour as will make it stiff enough to roll; a little salt and a teaspoonful extract nutmeg should be added to the milk.

COTTAGE PUDDING.

Three cups flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one egg; beat all well together then add one teaspoonful soda, and one teaspoonful extract lemon; bake one half hour; serve with sauce made in the following manner:

SAUCE.

One cup of butter, two cups powdered sugar, beaten to a cream; then add half pint of boiling water, and when cool, add two tablespoonfuls wine, and one teaspoonful extract vanilla.

SMALL COLD PUDDING.

Into a pint of new milk, beat the yolks of six eggs, sweeten to taste, and add two teaspoonfuls extract pine-apple; pour the mixture into cups, steam for half an hour; next day turn out and garnish with jelly.

A QUICK MADE PUDDING.

One pound flour, one pound suet, quarter pint new milk, two teaspoonfuls extract mace, half pound raisins, quarter pound currants; mix well and boil three quarters of an hour in a floured cloth.

GRAHAM BREAD.

One pint of bread sponge; one pint of sweet milk; two tablespoonfuls molasses; one-half teaspoon salt. Mix all together and with Graham flour knead into a soft dough; put to raise in tins, and when light bake in a moderate oven.

FRITTERS.

Two eggs; one pint buttermilk; one teaspoon saleratus; three-fourths teaspoon salt; flour enough to make a stiff batter. Fry in hot lard, putting in a spoonful at a time.

MOTHER'S WHITE CAKE.

One cup sugar and one-half cup butter mixed well together; whites of three eggs beaten to a froth; one teaspoon soda in one-half cup milk; two teaspoons cream of tartar in one cup of flour; one-half cup corn starch, lemon.

The young wife leaning her head upon her husband's shoulder, and, assailing him with the sweet sorcery of her eyes, gently murmured:

"Augustus, darling, how dull earth would be if life had no sentiment in it."

"Ah, then, you have not forgotten, Evangeline, how you used to hand your bustle out of the window for me"

John B. Gough has been lecturing on temperance for thirty-five years.

Medical.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to effect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better, Yours truly,

W. H CLARK,
150 Monterey street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large, deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the state, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you on the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but I felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Ye I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effect.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist E. Church.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

15-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
9 5 1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON. JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4.-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'76-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9n6-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP

Enquire at this office

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want B. B. Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Phamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa.. I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

STABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

[NORTH SIDE]

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-21-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8no46 1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOOMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,827,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

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All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelt & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,

Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v5-12-1

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED,--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

vol1no41y

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices, kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.
v6-n36-tf H. P. HARRIS.

For Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

ON LAMB STREET,

In Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings, and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

New Advertisements.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use.
9-10-tf

Drugs and Medicines.

--RE-OPENED,--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

county generally will be pleased to know that

STORE,

egheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

MEDICINES,

e-Stuffs, Notions

in a first-class Drug store.

ounded at all Hours of the Day

given to the wants of farmers and others who who want medicines or anything in the drug on to business to merit and receive patronage.

RRINGTON, Agent.

Medical.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption,** cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as sadly to be believed, were they not proved beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs,** the forerunner of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need the defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and fixed to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **influenza** and painful **Bronchitis,** whereby know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SHRINER'S

Balsamic Cough Syrup.

NO CHILD NEED DIE

OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicans of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md

v9-n3-4m

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN,
8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 31off

The Business Outlook.

We continue to find in our exchanges prophecies of brighter skies and better times. There can no longer be any doubt that there is a considerable increase of confidence in the future. It is only to be hoped that the reasonable expectations in this direction may not be disappointed. Dr. Talmage, in a recent Sunday sermon, said: "In a few days our national perplexities will be settled, and then look out for the brightest ten years of national prosperity which this country has ever witnessed." This might be regarded as extravagant, but the New York *Herald*, after discussing some of our perplexities, just before the inauguration of Hayes, came to the following among other conclusions:

"The country stands at the threshhold of a period of great prosperity, and it will grow rich, no matter who becomes President."

But facts are better than prophecy, and we give the following, which we cut from one of our exchanges:

"The city of Fall River, Mass., the largest cotton manufacturing centre in the country, has every one of its mills running on full time. The aggregate weekly production is 134,000 pieces of print cloths and about 12,000 pieces of wide goods, and the weekly pay exceeds $100,000. There is no accumulation of goods, nor is there likely to be any overproduction for a long time, as more than one-half of the production of the print cloth mills is sold up to April at prices that insure a handsome profit. The balance sheet of nearly every mill in the city shows a satisfactory profit for the past six months, and some of the more fortunate show a very flattering result, while the wages of the operatives are ten per cent. higher than they were at this time last year."

And here is another:

"Four months ago there were fifty thousand idle mechanics in New York city. The president of the Trades' Assembly now reports that not more than twenty thousand men in the city are out of employment, and it is further stated that not for three years past have the working men, as a class, been in such good condition."—[Lewistown Democrat.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Ohio Should be Recognized.

The *Times* agrees with the rising Warwick, McMichael, that Ohio ought to be recognized under the Hayes administration. As things now stand that State has little or nothing—only a President, a Chief Justice who took the gown of another Ohio Chief Justice, an Associate Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the General of the Army, the Lieutenant General of the Army, the Secretary of the Treasury, various chiefs of the bureaus, and has ticketed Stanly Matthews for the vacant seat of Justice Davis, Governor Noyes for the French mission and General Comly for another mission. We don't see how justice is to be done to Ohio unless the adjoining county of Beaver, in this State, should be annexed to the Buckeyes. It could bring them a Chief Justice, a Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Collector of Pittsburgh, a Congressman, a Register of Treasury, and various other officials too tedious to mention, and would go a little ways towards restoring the political equilibrium in the shamefully neglected Commonwealth. As Hayes is wabbling about considerably on the outside edges of the Democracy, he might pay a grand tribute to Ohio by sending Governor William Allen as Minister to Egypt to inspect the pyramid with which his name has been indissolubly associated for some centuries. Vallandigham's untimely death has deprived Hayes of an opportunity to reward a truly representative Ohio Democrat, but Allen will do, for what he lacks touching the present, his traditions running through forgotten generations abundantly supply. "Give the old man another chance."

Naval Cadetship.

Our Congressman, Hon. L. A. Mackey, has been requested to nominate a candidate for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, as a Cadet Midshipman, to fill a vacancy now existing for the 20th Congressional District.

Candidates must be between the ages of 14 and 18, and are requested to report to him for examination on or before the 21st of June. From the regulations governing the admission of candidates we copy the following: "A sound body and healthy constitution, good mental abilities, a natural aptitude for study, and habits of application, persistent effort, an obedient and orderly disposition, and correct moral principles and deportment, are so necessary to success in pursuing the course at the Academy, that persons conscious of any deficiency in these respects, are earnestly recommended not to subject themselves or their friends to the mortification and disappointment consequent upon failure, by accepting nominations and attempting to enter a service for which they are not fitted."

Candidates must be physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution. They will be required to pass a satisfactory examination before a medical board, composed of the surgeon of the Naval Academy and two other medical officers, to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy. They will also be required to pass a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and English grammar.

Here is a chance for an enterprising and intelligent boy to secure a position in the United States Navy, and it may be, win honor and fame. Wealth and influential friends are not necessary in order to secure this appointment, as we have the assurance of Mr. Mackey that he will pay no attention whatever to these.—[*Clinton Republican.*

The annual volume of Home Consumption of imported merchandise, prepared by Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for the year ending June 30, 1876, is out. Its statements of the duties on imports, etc., are very valuable.

Protection to Canadian industries was badly defeated in the Canadian Legislature on the recent test vote; and this promising and growing market for American manufacturers therefore still remains open.

Election Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert (Aaronsburg).

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States. L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre County.

And now, February 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the inside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each borough or township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills in the most public places in said township. By the Court.

J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte, this 1st day of March, A. D., 1877.

A. WILLIAMS,
Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a poor-house, and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such, with selection, together with the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home for the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the Commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the Court House in their respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, into three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one-third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall, within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style, and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ——" and by that name shall and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance, and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively, and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, That no child be bound out for a longer time than till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioner as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them, signed by the president of the board of directors, and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall, *ex officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege, at all reasonable times, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance, except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall, from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere; *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said house.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States; *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as fully as if this act had not been passed, and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all monies remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poor thereafter shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution, to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment, and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poorhouse or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county; *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over (50,000) fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper from any cause whatsoever not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act; *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same; *And provided further*, That district poorhouses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May, A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc. 8 50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Are daily opening new and desirable styles of

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in wonderful assortment and at the lowest possible prices.

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In this department we display a stock of everything in

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Including

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CRAPES.
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we exhibit a great variety of

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made by experienced artists.

INDIA, PAISLEY AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,

largely our own importations.

At our Print Counter

we are selling Merrimacks, Cochecoes, and all

BEST CALICOES AT 6 CTS. PER YARD.

We desire a reputation for cheapness only in its true meaning, REAL ECONOMY in the purchase of thoroughly reliable fabrics.

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G. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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1877— —1877

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Manufacturers of
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We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

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FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES
For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds
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New Sorts, by Mail.
Plants of the Newest and Finest Improved Sorts, carefully packed and prepaid, by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the Best Collection, at the great show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 Varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced Descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00, by mail.
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PARLOR ORGAN

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Unsurpassed by any Instrument

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

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Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

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Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,
DEALERS IN
STOVES
OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS
TIN WARE
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BEST QUALITY OF TIN,
AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
SPOUTING
a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor
STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
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Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP
ERADICATES
ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequalled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.
Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The best horse and cattle powders at Green's

——Ten new members were taken into the Presbyterian church last Wednesday.

——Graham & Son have reduced the price of their celebrated Burt shoes fifty cents a pair.

——You can find the nicest and freshest confectionary in town at Welch's book store.

——The machinery at the Water Works is now undergoing repairs, but a fair supply of water is kept up—a commendable improvement so far.

——A good thing for the farmers. Graham & Son have just received the best plow shoe out. Every farmer should try a pair.

——The grass on the hill-sides is beginning to look fresh and green, and soon the graceful dandelion will nod its yellow plume in the breeze.

——Dr. Kirk has moved into his new house on Allegheny street, beyond Curtin. The Doctor has just finished a nice residence and is now erecting a stable on his lot.

——The latest addition to our exchange list is the *Times*, Williamsport's new daily, published by Alexander C. Wilson. It is a bright, newsy sheet, and ably conducted. Success to the new daily.

——"Hello! Mr. Porter, to what place are you conveying that immense amount of baggage?" "To de Bush House, sah—de mos' populah peoples' hotel ever opened in Bellefonte."

——The Turner murder trial terminated in the Clearfield court last week, by the jury finding the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. Senator Wallace addressed the jury all day on Sunday, the 1st inst., being the first Sunday court ever held in the county. Judge Orvis presided. The trial lasted about two weeks, two hundred witnesses being examined.

——We have frequently warned our readers to beware of swindlers. We notice by our exchanges that these chaps are at work in the neighboring counties and Centre county has not been exempt from them. We learn that some of our citizens, who do not read the county papers, have been victimized with contracts to act as agents for the sale of spinning wheels, which proved to be a contract to purchase instead of to sell. As the matter will be investigated in court we defer comment at present, but would caution the unsuspecting to beware of strangers.

——The latter part of March and the beginning of April is the season most prolific of fires. The action of the sun and the winds upon the roofs of buildings render them as inflammable as tinder; and consequently the utmost care is necessary to prevent the destruction of buildings by fire. Persons should be careful of the manner in which they make fire in their houses and places of business. The too free use of light wood may prove a calamity. Imperfect flues should be remedied, and the practice of running stovepipes through ceilings and even out of the roof should be avoided. It will be well to look carefully to this matter.

——The Methodist Episcopal people at this place have waited anxiously for the name of their minister. It came yesterday by electricity—"Thomas M. Reese goes to Shamokin." If Thomas M. Reese can talk as well now as when he made his great war speeches he is one of the most eloquent and able men in the conference. For the past four years he was Presiding Elder of Altoona district and has filled some of the best appointments in the Baltimore, East Baltimore and Central Pennsylvania Conferences. He is not a total stranger to Shamokin, having preached here several times. Many of our readers will remember the speech he made in front of the Douty House when Col. A. Caldwell received the sword as captain of the three years veterans who had just re-enlisted.—[Shamokin Herald.

A CURB-STONE MARKET.—Day after to-morrow (April 13th), in the morning early, about fifty farmers will come to town with all kinds of country produce. They will occupy Spring street from High to Howard, thence on Howard to Allegheny, and as much further as it may be necessary. Chickens will be offered both alive and dressed, bacon, lard, eggs, butter, apples, potatoes, apple-butter, dried fruits of all kinds, live shoats, etc. They will be on the ground as early as six o'clock in the morning, and they will sell as cheap or cheaper than this kind of truck has been offered before, and people will have an opportunity to select for themselves. In this way those who go early to this market can select good butter or good anything else which they may want, for the best of goods that are produced in this county will there be offered for sale. If the farmers receive the encouragement they deserve they will continue to come and supply us with the freshest and best produce raised upon our farms. Under such circumstances this movement will result in the permanent establishment of a curb-stone market, thereby bringing the producer and consumer so closely together that we shall be able to buy cheaper, while the farmer will get cash for his produce, instead of having to take it to a store and take his pay in trade. We need not tell any farmer the disadvantages he labors under who has been compelled to sell his marketing in this way. We hope the farmers will not be easily discouraged in this movement, and that our citizens will not fail to patronize them, for we are sure it will accrue to the mutual advantage of both.

A NEW WAY OF SWINDLING.—A printer giving his name as Geo. Cartwright, and claiming Johnstown as his home, has been rather "doing" the verdant people who reside over in Bedford First he commenced working in the office of the *Gazette*, and held his situation for a week or two; then he branched out as a lecturer, and spoke in a public hall there on "Afloat and Ashore," but the effort was a failure. The next business he engaged in was traveling around to country stores and announcing himself a Government detective, and victimized a number of merchants by accusing them of not cancelling stamps on cigar boxes, but compromising with them upon their paying him five or ten dollars. At Claysburg, Blair county, he was Samuel Allen, and came it over several merchants in the manner stated, but at Fishertown he was tripped up and arrested. A distiller in St. Clair township was foolish enough to permit him to destroy one hundred dollars worth of stamps, upon the allegtion that they were not genuine. In order to give prestige he employed a young man to drive him around in a buggy to business establishments, paying him at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day. It is likely that Mr. Cartwright, or Allen, will spend some time in the penitentiary after the court gets through with his case. It may be added that no person bearing either of the names given belonged to Johnstown.

——They were leaning on the gate, she on the inside and he on the out, and were discussing learnedly the merits of the different seasons. He was saying, "Oh, Emily, how I long for sunny May! when we can walk together in the green pastures and perambulate by the banks of the rushing streams; when we can sit beneath some wide-spreading tree and admire the silent workings of nature, while gentle breezes play round and about us and sweet songsters fill the air with rich melody; when—" But just here Emily had occasion to step away from the gate, and the fastening being somewhat ruptured, the dreamer of green pastures dashed furiously into the yard and made a desperate effort to balance himself on his head. Of course all thoughts of skirmishing through the meadows instantly vanished—ditto himself, as soon as he could extricate his left foot from his coat tail pocket and dislodge his plug hat from the bridge of his nose, where it had been driven as if struck by a pile-driver. He didn't say anything until out of sight of the house; then he spoke about it, but his views of the affair will hardly do for publication.

——Some weeks ago we mentioned the fact that Mr. Abram Baum, of this place, had purchased two horses from a Mr. Crawford, of Gregg township, for which he gave his note. Mr. Crawford having learned that Mr. Baum had purchased several horses in the county, for which he gave notes, and failed to pay the same at maturity, immediately came to Bellefonte and entered proceedings to obtain possession of the horses. Mr. Crawford entered into a bond with proper securities and a writ of replevin was issued; but Mr. Baum gave a counter-bond, with Emel Joseph as security. This enabled Mr. Baum to get the horses away, since which time his note has matured and not been paid. The question now is, if Mr. Joseph is not legally bound to pay the note—whether the farmer community will not consider him morally obligated to do so—for Mr. Baum could never have gotten away with the horses if bail had not been provided. At least this is a lawyer's opinion.

——Go to James Welch, in Humes' block, for wall paper.

——The trout fishing season is here. If you need a rod, or line, or any fishing material you will find the best at Green's Drug Store.

——Senator Wallace, of Clearfield, and the Hon. William Elwell, of Bloomsburg, President Judge of Columbia county, are sojourning at the Bush House.

——Now is a good time to scratch around under the sink spout. You may bring to light a few silver spoons and forks that mysterously disappeared during the winter, and you may stick a darning needle under your thumb nail.

——Go to Welch's book store for your stationery. Envelopes from five cents a pack upward; paper for seven cents per quire, and everything else sold at this place is sold low for cash. Their motto is "quick sales and small profits," and they profit by it.

——Dr. George M. Swartz has removed his dental rooms from Newspaper Row, opposite the Bush House, to his residence on High street, next door to Bush & Yocum's law office. His numerous friends will find him in more comfortable quarters and as ready as ever to put a new set of teeth in, or pull an old set out, in a thorough and workman-like manner.

PLASTER.—We call the attention of farmers to the advertisement of Shortlidge & Co., who are prepared to supply an unlimited amount of Cayuga plaster, finely ground, at the lowest price. The reputation of this plaster is so well established in Centre county that any comments on its utility are superfluous. The mere fact of informing the farmers who have used it where it can be had is sufficient.

——One of the best tin workers in this county is E. A. Smith, of this place, as every one knows who ever gave him a trial. Mr. Smith is at present running a shop of his own under the hardware store of Wilson & McFarlane. That is, he has his own sign out, but he is backed up financially by the rich firm who occupy the rooms over his head. If any of our readers are in want of tinware, they must give our friend Smith a call.

——In our advertising columns will be found a brand new advertisement for the famous Eagle Clothing Store of J. Newman, Jr. Mr. Newman is one of the most enterprising business men in Bellefonte, and has built up a large business by untiring industry and attention to business. The Eagle Clothing Store has the largest and best assortment of clothing for men and boys to be found in any store in town or country. Give them a call and you will never regret it.

——The shoe shop of Michael Burger, in McCafferty's building, was entered by sneak thieves last Monday night and robbed of seven or eight pairs of boots, and an odd boot, the mate to which was not quite finished. The thief or thieves gained access through a back window into the room formerly occupied by the soldiers, and from thence entered the shoe store through a side door. Mr. Burger is ill-prepared to sustain the loss, and it is hoped the burglars will be speedily apprehended and the goods recovered.

—— In our issue of two weeks ago a Millheim correspondent propounded the following: "Mr. Hayes says ¾ of my age added to ½ of Mr. Tilden's age, which is ⅓ of Mr. Hayes' age is 100 years, how long since Mr. Tilden was ¼ as old as Mr Hayes?" This is answered by L. M. Houser, of Houserville, Rosa Evans, of Roland, and two young ladies from the Centre Hall grammar school. As all the answers are alike, we will only publish the one from the parties last named:

Since ⅝ of Tilden's age equals ⅞ of Hayes' age, then ⅝ of Hayes' age, plus ⅝ of Tilden's age, equals 5-4 of Hayes' age, which is 100 years; and 4-4, or Hayes' age, equals 80 years. Since ⅝ of Tilden's age equals ⅞ of Hayes' age, or 40 years, 3-3, or Tilden's age, equals 60 years. At the required time four times Tilden's age equals Hayes' age, and three times Tilden's age equals the difference of their ages, which is 20 years. Once Tilden's age equals ⅓ of 20 years, or 6⅔ years; hence, 60 minus 6⅔ years equals 53⅓ years, or how long since Mr. Tilden was ¼ as old as Mr. Hayes.

——Beaver hunters in California live in arks or floating houses, in which they move from place to place on the streams and ponds. The one small room on each craft contains benches for several men, cooking utensils, hunting articles and a stock of provisions. The hunters are a lazy, card-playing and careless lot, but live comfortably and make business pay. But if they are lazy they know enough to buy their groceries where they can get them the cheapest. Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, is the place.

——The Black Hills region continues to furnish such facts as these: Two desperadoes claimed the same ground for mining purposes. They quarrelled violently during an entire day. Then they decided to settle the dispute with a fight. A judge and referees were appointed, the encounter was conducted according to the rules of the prize ring, and the victor was awarded the site. Sechler & Co. have won the site in Bellefonte; but they have done it by selling the best goods to be found in the market, and at prices that are hard to beat.

THE LIABILITIES OF SUPERVISORS.—The Supreme Court of this State have just decided a case in regard to the liability of road supervisors, which is especially important to these officials. There is no township office of more responsibility. The case in point was that of the township of Mahanoy against Scholly, appeal from the court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. The wife of the plaintiff brought suit to recover damages for the death of her husband, the same having been caused, as alleged, through the negligence of the defendants in not providing a safe road. Where the accident occurred the road was barely of sufficient width to allow two vehicles to pass. A wagon was standing on one side of the road and on the other the end of a log protruded. In attempting to drive between the two deceased struck the log and was thrown down a precipice and killed. It appears that the supervisor had let the road out for repairs to the lowest bidder, who had given bond to fulfill his contract. It was claimed that this relieved the supervisor from responsibility, the bond having stipulated to save the township from all accidents. The court, however, decided against this view of the case and held the township liable for damages. The point was argued also that where natural obstructions prevented a county road was not required to be opened its full width. But it appears that if a jury believe a road unsafe for travel, let the cause be what it may, it is evidence of negligence and the township is responsible.

——Choice flower and garden seeds for sale at Green's.

——The Ladies' Missionary Society met at the house of Mrs. W. W. Potter, on Allegheny street, last Thursday evening. All the officers were present, and over fifty ladies were gathered here in the pleasant parlors of Mrs. Potter. Mrs. N. D. Orbison, president of the society, made the meeting very interesting by pointing out on a map the different places in India where missionaries are stationed. She also gave some interesting incidents of her own experience in that far-off country, the customs and habits of its people, their mode of traveling, etc. Her remarks were very instructive, and her manner of relating them created no little amusement. Mrs. Ward, a very fine reader, gave a reading on missionary labors, which was very interesting. The meeting adjourned at half-past nine.

——Glenn's Sulpher Soap at Green's.

——The last two rooms in Humes' new block on Allegheny street, have lately been occupied by Wilson & McFarlane as a hardware store—our readers will find their advertisemen in another column. If you have not seen this store, you should visit it at once. The large display here presented of nice new goods is good for sore eyes, and they are doing a smashing business. We went by their store one day and one of their store rooms was filled with stoves, and the next day it was empty, they having all been sold and delivered. There is nothing more attractive than nice new goods, and they are constantly arriving at this store. Call and see for yourselves.

——Go to James Welch's book store for cheap picture and motto frames.

——Mr. Joseph Stout, of Westminster, Md., who keeps from 500 to 1,000 fowls, and who sells large quantities of eggs and chickens in the Baltimore markets, gives the following remedy for chicken cholera, which he considers a perfect cure: "Take a handful of white oak bark and boil it in a quart of water to make a strong decoction. As it cools mix with the liquid corn meal to the proper consistence to make a dough for feeding, and give to the fowls. Mix a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper to two quarts of the feed. The fowls will eat this readily." His theory is that the cholera is a species of diarrhœa, and the bark and pepper acting as astringents cure the complaint.

——The Supreme Court has decided a case in which Mr. J. R. Eby, of Harrisburg, was plaintiff and the National fire company defendant. The question was as to the sufficiency of an affidavit of defense put in by Eby, endorser of a promissory note. The affidavit in question setting up the fact that the note was an accomodation one, given without consideration, and not being protested at maturity, relieved the endorser, who never waived the protest, from any liability upon it, was held insufficient below. The judgment is affirmed by the Supreme Court, which says that want of protest alone does not constitute a good defense in such a case.

——The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: We noticed, yesterday, at the depot four immense tin cans, cylindrical in shape, in charge of one of the attachees of the State fish hatching establishment, at Donegal, Lancaster county. Upon inquiry we learned from one of the messengers of the Adams express company that the cans contained, jointly, 10,000 young lake trout (all in fine condition), consigned to Mr. A. J. Quigley, of Renovo, and that the "small fry" will be put into the Susquehanna river at that point.

——For fishing tackle of all kinks go to Green's drug store, opposite the REPUBLICAN office.

SNOW SHOE, PA.

CORRECTING THE WRONG TO RIGHT.

We have read the infant baptism. We read God's word; read and see what the first chapter of Romans say, from the first to the third verses. Says to that man that judgeth, "Therefore, thou art inexcusable, O, man, whosoever thou art that judgest, for wherein thou judgest." Another: "Thou condemest thyself, for thou that judgest doest the same things." Now, then, I suppose you are doing those things. Now, friend, God says that he who is not for him is against him; so you must be he—I mean all that side with that piece in the REPUBLICAN of March 21.

I am for God, but not for you; that which is not sense is nonsense. True, friend or foe (what are you?), nonsense, most certainly, you are for. I don't read in the Bible of "infant baptism." Christ said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." This is plain, little children are fit subjects for that Kingdom. Now, friend, you said "first, believe; second, baptized; third, saved." That is true; if you only believe that, and do according, you will be saved; but infants need no baptism until they believe. How, then, shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed, and how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard, and how shall they hear without a preacher? You say that John preached baptism for the remission of sins. Very well, friend; see here, little children have no sins to repent of; and you say "baptize," then, do you? I say not until they first believe, and when they are old enough to do wrong, they are old enough to do right. This is my belief, and I take God's words for my guide.

Friend, you said that baptism was taken from circumcision; then why do we not baptize on the eighth day; and, friend, why do you baptize females? Do you know the meaning of that word?—read Genesis XVII. and from the ninth to the eleventh verses. And, friend, you said that Philip and the Eunuch were both baptized. Not so; please read Acts VIII. 38 verse—and he commanded the chariot to stand still, and they went down, both Philip and the Eunuch, and he baptized him." Now we know who wanted to be baptized—it was the Eunuch—so he baptized him. You say both were baptized. Not so, my friend; I believe God's holy words, and don't fix the words to suit my theories. Is that right or wrong—please man rather than God. Friend, God says one faith, one Lord and one baptism, and you can find that baptism in Romans VI. 3 and 4 verses—"And so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life." Then, friend, if baptism is sprinkling or pouring, it must bury them or it is not right. Friend, you say that the Father, Son and Holy Ghost are one; true, they are because the agree in one, but baptism, sprinkling and pouring do not agree at all, and then they are not one. Friend, you say that some preachers jump clear over the word of God. That is true, and over the water too, and just splash or sprinkle them or some one that is near you. (Please read the II chapter, 12 to the 28 verses of I. John, that is true; we can believe what God says.)

Jesus is our type and him we must follow. If we get balky like that mule we will not follow, nor go for Him, but jump over the words which He has given us. Dear readers, search the scriptures and receive the truth, for it is not as we believe but as God says. That is the way it is—not my will, but Thy will, O, God.

Friend, God says "he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." This is found in Mark the XVI. and 16 verse. Now, friend, look at yourself and see if you believe God. Now the question comes to you, unbeliever.

Well, Friend, you said that some were called to preach in one denomination and they called themselves to another; but God has never called any man to be Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian nor any other denomination, for Jehovah does not err, but we do, and when we see our wrong and see the right, we should accept. We must first take the beam out of our own eye before we try to take the moat out of our brother's eye. I say that when any child is old enough to do wrong they are old enough to do right, and if we are all as good as the infant we are sure of the Kingdom of God; and take God's word, believe and be baptized and thou shalt be saved, or be like the mule, jump over baptism and be lost. Friend, mind what you are doing and saying, christening children is not baptism, for that is not scripture. We fear not man but God. Oh, friend, mind thy end. H. G. D.

——William Brown, for many years a founder at the Howard Iron Works, and for the past fifteen years at the Bellefonte Forges, died on Monday last of dropsy of the chest. The funeral takes place to-day, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M., and will proceed to Union Cemetery. Mr. Brown has enjoyed an enviable reputation for many years as being one of the best furnace founders in this community, and his death creates a void not easily filled.

——Many thousands of dollars has been spent in distributing, *free of charge*, sample bottles of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to all parts of the country, to those who are suffering from coughs, asthma, hemorrhages, consumption, and other throat and lung diseases, that the afflicted might satisfy themselves that this remedy would save them from those fatal diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggists, J. Zellers & Son and F. Potts Green and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cents. tt

MARRIED.

STRAW—SHIRK.—At the residence of Mr. William Steel on the 29th ult., by John Craig, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Philip Straw to Miss Laura Shirk, all of Huston township.

DIED.

CRAIN—In Taylor township, on Monday, March 12th, aged 50 years, 10 months and 14 days.

BOWMAN—At the residence of B. C. Bowman, in Williamsport, in the 29th year of her earth life, Mrs. A. B. Bowman, wife of Frank C. Bowman, of Pennfield, Centre county. She has been a sufferer for years. She leaves a husband and three children.

WEAVER.—March 7, 1877, Rachel D. Weaver, in Curtin township, this county, of typhoid fever, aged 27 years and 20 days. She was sick only 7 days. She leaves a husband and five chidren, one only 7 weeks old.

WASSON—On Thursday, March 15, 1877, at the residence of his mother, in College twp., Centre county, Pa., Luther D. Wasson, aged 24 years, 7 months and 10 days.

Death loves a shining mark. Our most highly-prized gifts from Heaven are left with us but for a season, and taken away at God's good pleasure. The deceased was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and unexampled religious character. He was one to whom his mother, brothers and sisters looked for protection. Their great consolation now is that their loss is his gain. He died as all good Christians die—with a full assurance of God's love. Peace to his ashes. Though gone from us, he will live in our hearts.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country. 10-2m

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 11, 1877.

The new stocks of spring and summer goods changes the appearance of several of the stores conducted by wide-awake merchants who advertise in the REPUBLICAN, and we commend their enterprise to our readers.

GRAIN—The wheat market is firm, and buyers are active. The quotations of wheat in first hands is limited, which is destined to bring full prices. We advance our quotations ten cents per bushel.

CORN, Oats and Rye are unchanged.

POTATOES—Potatoes are scarce and in demand for seed. Early Rose retail at two dollars per bushel.

APPLES—The demand for apples is not equal to the supply. The retail price varies with the quality.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 50
Red wheat	1 50
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear new	40
Corn, shelled old	45
Oats	30
Clover seed	9 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 80
Flour, wholesale	7 50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	25
Lemons, per doz	52

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	112⅝	112⅝
" 5 20 " '65, M. and N	108⅛	108⅛
" " " '65, J. and J	108⅜	108⅜
" " " '67, " "	111⅝	111⅞
" " " '68, " "	113⅜	113⅝
" 10-40 coupon	111⅜	111⅜
" Pacific 6's, cy.	123½	123⅝
New 5's, Reg. 1881	110½	111
" " c 1881	110⅝	111
Gold	104⅝	105
Silver	109	109
Pennsylvania	59	59¼
Reading	12⅝	13
Philadelphia and Erie	9⅝	10¼
Lehigh Navigation	21⅝	21⅝
" Valley	41	41⅛
United R. R. of J	131	132
Oil Creek	5¾	5¾
Northern Central	17	18
Central Transportation	35	38
Nesquehoning	47¾	48
North Pennsylvania	42	45
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	108	109